The Columbian.

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TRAGIC ENDING OF WHAT BEGAN AS A GAY PARTY OF PLEASURE SEEKERS.

Frank Magee, the young man taken to the Germantown Hospital shortly after midnight Saturday suffering from injuries received at the Mt. Airy avenue crossing of the Reading Railroad at Mt. Airy half an hour previous, died at the hospital at 2:30 yesterday morning. All of the others injured in the same accident will recover.

As told in the *Inquirer* of yesterday, the party, which consisted of ten persons, Mr. and Mrs. Troth, the Misses Mary and Bessie Laturette, Miss Sheip, Miss Hanson, Joseph Doyle, Edward Wells, Joseph Murphy and young Magee, were returning in a large farm wagon from Willow Grove, where they had driven during the afternoon. A hired driver was managing the horses. As the wagon approached the crossing Mr. Troth saw the train coming, but supposed that the driver saw it too, and intended to stop until it had passed. Half a minute later he discovered that this was not the case.

"For heaven's sake," he shouted in alarm to the driver, "don't you see that train coming. Stop quick."

But the driver either did not hear or it was too late to stop the horses, and the next instant the rapidly moving train struck the wagon with its load of human freight. Mr. and Mrs. Troth were seated in the rear end of the wagon. The man grabbed his wife and managed to pull her and himself out onto the ground before the crash came. Mr. Doyle succeeded in doing the same thing with Miss Sheip. These four were the only ones who escaped uninjured.

Young Magee, who was sitting in the front end of the wagon, was hurt about the chest and the back of his head was crushed in. Miss Hanson sustained severe injuries about the head, while one of Mr. Wells' ankles was broken. The Misses Laturette and Mr. Murphy were also hurt, the latter, it is feared, internally. The driver of the team escaped with a few bruises.

Magee was put aboard the train and taken to the Chelten Avenue Station, from whence he was removed to the Germantown Hospital. He remained unconscious until he died a couple of hours after reaching there. The others who were injured were conveyed to the home of E. Rittenhouse Miller, near the scene of the accident, and physicians sent for. All but Miss Hanson and the Misses Laturette were able to leave for their homes shortly after. Yesterday morning Mr. Wells was taken to Atlantic City. Young Magee's body was brought to the home of his parents, 1025 Lehigh avenue, later in the day and will be buried from there to-morrow morning.

The accident was the tragic ending to what was planned to have been a jolly house party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Sheip, at their summer home in Chestnut Hill. The young people were their guests and the ride to Willow Grove and back was a part of the day's program. Mr. and Mrs. Troth were the chaperons for the ride.

It is said that the driver of the wagon was familiar with the fact that the train that struck them was due at the crossing about that time, but he probably miscalculated the distance it was away. The engineer saw the perilous position the wagon and its occupants were in and endeavored to stop his train. The speed was too great, however, for him to do more than slow up. This probably saved the lives of some of those in the wagon, for had the engine struck it when going at full speed without killing two or three others the escape would have been miraculous.

Young Magee was a member of the firm of Steffan & Magee, fancy goods manufacturers, at Broad and Vine streets. His father is a member of the Ivins, Deitz & Metzger Co., carpet manufacturers.—Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Monday.

[The unfortunate young man was a brother to James Magee of this town, and, resided here for some time, during which time he was in business with his brother.—Ed.]

It is said that dynamite is being placed in the creek for the purpose of killing fish. Our informant says that out about Iron Dale last week, dead fish by the hundreds laid along the waters' edge. We hope the perpetrators of this unlawful trick, may be caught and severely punished. It is a violation of law and the person found guilty of it is liable to a fine of fifty dollars.

P. O. S. of A. CONVENTION.

Northern Columbia County District convention convened at Jonestown Saturday, July 16 at 10 a. m., D. P., H. A. Meyers presiding.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Chaplain Jacob Stiner. Minutes of last convention at Catawissa read, and approved as read. Officers present, D. P., H. A. Meyers; secretary, W. C. Thomas; treasurer, M. McHenry; executive committee, Jacob Stiner, Geo. W. Trough.

Officers appointed as follows:

Past President, Wm. Buckwalter; vice president, W. N. Hosler; M. of F., A. U. Lesher; assistant secretary, Boyd Trescott; conductor, I. Raber; inspector, F. W. Yaple; guard, Tillman Runyan; chaplain, Jacob Stiner.

By motion article 5 of the District By-laws was amended by striking out February and inserting July, so that all district elections will take place at the July meeting. The convention decided that the district president, secretary and treasurer shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services.

The following committees were appointed: On credentials, Ralph Kisner, Harry Ringrose, Geo. A. Mason; on resolutions, A. U. Lesher, J. S. Grimes, S. T. Lewis. Committee on credentials report eleven camps represented and over fifty delegates present.

George T. Morehead, of Berwick, was nominated and unanimously elected district president for the ensuing year. The following named persons were elected members of the executive committee, to serve for one year. Jacob Stiner, Wm. Buckwalter and B. F. Pealer. W. C. Thomas was elected district secretary, and M. McHenry, district treasurer, there being no opposition. Resolution committee reported as follows:

Whereas, We meet in turbulous times of a national warfare for humanity and against the tyranny of ages and the oppression by the Spanish people of their down trodden and misgoverned colonial subjects. Now therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the wise and patriotic course of our national executives and our law makers in defending the honor of our flag, and most earnestly commend those of our citizens who have volunteered their services in the cause of human freedom and world wide enlightment.

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby extended to all of the officers of our convention for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties during the past year.

Whereas, Brother H. A. Meyers retiring president of North Columbia county district, having faithfully performed the duties of his office during the past year, and

Whereas, the district having gained in membership during his term of office, therefore,

Resolved, That this convention tender Brother Meyers a vote of thanks for his faithful services in behalf of the camps in this district.

Resolved, That we endorse Wilkes-Barre as the place of meeting of our State camp in 1899, and that we endorse the candidacy of Brother A. U Lesher for State building trustee.

J. S. GRIMES,
S. T. LEWIS,
A. U. LESHER, } Committee.

Collections $3.00. Auditing committee report as follows: Expenses for year, $4.50; balance on hand $16.61.

Rhorsburg was chosen as the place of meeting for July, 1899, and on motion the by-laws were amended to read last Saturday in July instead of the third Saturday.

Speeches were made by A. U. Lesher, Boyd Trescott, J. S. Grimes and Ralph Kisner, which were all full of encouragement and patriotism,

Adjourned to meet at Rhorsburg last Saturday in July, 1899.

SECRETARIES.

American naval marksmanship with big guns has been the most notable feature of the present war in the eyes of critics of foreign countries. While it is the result of specialized practice it is also the evolution of that pride in shooting straight, which from earliest times prompted our pioneers to afflict their offspring with many stripes who failed to bring in their squirrels drilled through the eye.

Death By Drowning.

William Harman, nineteen years of age was drowned in the creek a short distance above Light Street about five o'clock Saturday afternoon. He was in the employ of John Hoffman, and had taken a horse to the creek for a wash, While riding through the creek the animal stepped into an offset and stumbled throwing the rider down under the water. He succeeded in coming up, however, holding fast to the horse, but, only to go down again in the same manner. The horse struggled and succeeded in getting out, but the young man never came up again. The body was recovered shortly afterward. An examination showed a scar on the head, where it is supposed he was struck by the horse in some manner and rendered unconscious. He was a son of John Harman. The funeral was held Tuesday morning and the body interred in the cemetery at Briarcreek.

New Counterfeit Ten.

A new counterfeit ten dollar note has found its way into circulation, and the treasury department regard it as rather dangerous. Its description is as follows:

Series of 1880; check letter C; plate number 8; J. Fount Tillman, register; D. N. Morgan, treasurer; small scalloped carmine seal; portrait of Webster.

It is apparently printed from photo-mechanical plates, more than ordinarily well executed, on two pieces of paper pasted together, between which silk threads have been distributed. The numbering of the note is of fairly good color, but one of alignment, and the figures are poorly formed. The white outlines of the photographed original numbers can be discerned beneath the counterfeit. The seal is too dark, being red instead of light carmine. The back of the note has a good general appearance, but much of the lathe work is blurred and indistinct, The silk threads used are too heavy and not well distributed. The number of the note at hand is A 13277084. The counterfeit is well calculated to deceive persons not experts. No attempt has been made to "doctor" or give the note the appearance of age.

Sending children to the country for a two week's outing in the "fresh air," and describing the many benefits derived therefrom by the little ones is occupying considerable space in the city dailies just now. It is a custom that has been carried on for many years, and as a matter of course the residents of the country are always willing and glad to entertain and make it pleasant for them. But, we believe in evening things up a little bit, why not send the country children to the city for a week or so in the winter. It would do the country boys and girls as much good to see the many sights of the city as it does the city children to run through the clover and breathe the fresh air. In the language of an exchange "something the nature of reciprocity in this matter would be in order."

A very sad drowning accident occurred at Pittston on Tuesday. Joseph H. Snowden and two sons aged 10 and 12 respectively were fishing in the river. Fishing grew monotonous to one of the boys and he decided to go in bathing. He got in too deep water, and was sinking, when his father noticed him. Mr. Snowden plunged into the water and seizing the boy pushed him to safety in the shallow water, but the father was then seized with cramps and sank from sight before any assistance could reach him. His body was recovered.

Robert R. Little, who received the popular vote and endorsement of Columbia County for President Judge in this the twenty-sixth Judicial district, has appointed T. J. Vanderslice and J. B. Robison Esqs., as his conferees. They will meet in conference with two others to be appointed from Montour county by E. R. Ikeler. There is no indication at present that either man will withdraw, and it is extremely doubtful if an amicable agreement can be reached.

From present indications the theatrical business will be away below par the coming season. It may be a good thing for show going people, as it will have a tendency to keep bum organizations off the road, and give the patrons an opportunity to witness a first class performance once in a while.

W. C. T. U. Meeting.

The W. C. T. U. held a most interesting meeting in the Evangelical church on Fourth Street.

The attendance was good and the program well given. Miss A. E. Thomas, of Philadelphia, was present and at the close a very encouraging Y was organized. The following ladies were elected to fill the various offices:

President—Miss Mae Evans.
Vice Presidents—Miss Elsie Currin Miss Margaret Krum.
Rec. Sec.—Miss Blanche Conner.
Cor. Sec.—Miss Freas.
Treasurer—Miss Annie Lesher.

The W. C. T. U. desires to thank the trustees of the church, Mr. Currin, the choir, Mrs. Melick and all who in any way helped to make our meeting a success.

The new organization will meet in the W. C. T. U. rooms every Monday evening. We most cordially invite the young men and women of the town to join this new society and help along, and if not join, to encourage them by coming to their meetings. May God's richest blessing rest upon these young people and on all their efforts to stay the terrible ravages of the rum traffic.

CO. SUPT. Y. W. C. T. U.

The appearance in town on Tuesday of C. R. Woodin's horseless carriage, attracted the interest of everybody on the street and many others hurried out of buildings to catch a glimpse of the novel conveyance, as it moved down the thoroughfare. In an interview with a friend Mr. Woodin stated that he came down from his home at Berwick, a distance of twelve miles in fifty-seven minutes. He says it will run up a ten degree grade with ease. It was purchased at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The motive power is furnished by gasolene.

The attention of the police should be called to the practice of boys and young men who go in swimming in the public places along the creek before dark without anything on their persons. There have been many complaints made about the bathers appearing in a nude condition, and it is high time it is stopped. Any young man who, will remove his clothing, and stand on the bank exposing his person, should be arrested and dealt with according to law. Notices of warning should be posted, and the first violator should be made an example of.

J. C. Rutter Jr., George Enterline, Dan'l Marr and one or two others went to Light Street Tuesday evening to fish. It was the opinion of several who witnessed the departure of the party, that there would be very little fishing done, but they were mistaken in this as about 150 of the finny tribe fell victims to their alluring tactics. They all swear that the fish were caught in accordance with law, but we were not there and we only have their word for it, and that when it comes to fish stories is not very good. There is this about it, if they didn't buy them, and caught them in the manner which they should be caught, the fish in the creek at that place must be "dead easy."

An interesting program has been arranged for the picnic reunion of the C. E. Societies and congregations under the pastorate of Rev. A. Houtz, which is to be held in the grove of Mr. E. M. Laubach, Forks, on Saturday July 30. The exercises which will begin at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. will consist of music, a paper read by an Elder, recitations by representatives of the societies, and addresses on C. E. topics by Revs. Brandt, Bell and other ministers. Miss Laura Wenner a late graduate in Elocution has kindly consented to take part in the exercises. A good dinner and supper at a moderate rate can be had on the grounds by those who do not come prepared with their own baskets. Passenger train will stop at the grove. All are cordially invited to this social and spiritual outing.

Guy Jacoby Esq., was noticed on Wednesday carrying a cane, brought from County Antrim, Ireland. It was presented to him by James Magee 1st. He also presented John S. Williams with a cane from the same place. The recipients prize the relics very highly.

It is said that every dog has his day. If this is the case, the Bloomsburg curs will have to wait a good while for theirs. There are so many of them.

Take Advantage

OF THIS

OPPORTUNITY

WHILE IT IS HERE.

YOU MIGHT REGRET IT LATER.

Hundreds of Suits for Men and Boys.

Hundreds of pairs of Fine Shoes for Men, Boys, Women and Children.

Hundreds of Hats are here and must be sold out completely, and at

ABSOLUTE COST.

$5, 6, and 7.50 buys Men's Suits that cost from $2 to $4 more at any other store.

$1.50 and $1.98 Buys Boys Suits worth from 75c to $1.00 more.

98c. and $1.98 buys Men's or Women's Fine Shoes, retailing from 50c. to $1 more at any other store.

50c. buys $1 Percale Shirts, attached collars.

25c. buys 50c. Straw Hats.

Single pants to match up coats and vests, beautiful kinds at $1.50 and up.

GIDDING & CO.

Ho, For Glen Onoko.

If you want a day's outing, take your wife, or your sweetheart, or someone else's sweetheart, and go with the P. O. S. of A. picnic and excursion to Glen Onoko, on July 23d. Glen Onoko is situated about two miles from Mauch Chunk. Cars run between the two places every few minutes. It is a piece of nature's handiwork. There are magnificent pleasure grounds, where every accommodation is at hand to make picnickers comfortable. It is a beautiful place, a succession of beautiful falls, cataracts and cascades, meet the eye at almost every step, natural bridges, over rushing, roaring torrents, which seethe and boil under the feet of the awe-stricken pleasure seekers, huge fissures of lofty rocks, giving proof of old time convulsions of nature, and overhanging cliffs, portends danger, and makes the journey all the more awe-inspiring and gloriously grand. Remember the date, July 23d.

Day after day more developments come to light which go to prove that the recent Bourgoyne disaster was marked by more brutal and inhuman treatment by one person to another than was ever heard tell of in an occurence of this kind before. Women and children struggling for their lives were torn from the boats and other objects to which they were holding and pushed out into the awful deep, never to rise again. From last accounts the survivors are to be tried for murder. It is perfectly right. There are grounds for suspicion, and the law will decide whether or not self-preservation is responsible for the many lives, which would have been saved had not the above described conduct been resorted to.

An exchange of ours says: "The naughty boy gets candy and sweet meats as an inducement to be good. The good boy gets no extras as he is expected to be good anyway. The prodigal son got the fatted calf, fine raiments and rings on his fingers, while his father fell on his neck and wept. In our opinion it would have been more fitting had the old gent fallen on the other end and let the boy do the weeping.

OUR TERMS OF PEACE.

The administration is ready to conclude a peace treaty with Spain on this basis:

Cuba for the Cubans, under an American protectorate.

The Philippine Islands to pass into American possession.

Porto Rico to become an American colony.

A coaling and naval base in the Canaries.

A sufficient money indemnity, the amount to be determined.

There will be no recession from these conditions, and the war will be continued until Spain grants them.

Court Proceedings.

Court convened on Monday at nine o'clock.

Petition of W. A. Marr, Guardian of Ellen M. Church minor child of Mary Church for permission to join in making deed for land etc. in Catawissa Borough. Petition granted.

In the matter of the lunacy of Wm. Kressler of Scott twp. Petition to make void proceedings in lunacy and decree that said proceedings be superseded and determined final.

In the matter of special tax in Sugarloaf twp. Decree ordering mandamus filed.

O. B. Mellick vs. Penna. R. R. Co. Petition to strike off judgment filed, and petition granted.

Zach. Kreischer vs. Well Keefer. Petition to open judgment. Rule granted returnable next argument court. Order of sale in the estate of Wm. Shultz granted. Robt. M. McBride appointed constable in Bloomsburg to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Wesley Knorr.

A terrific storm accompanied by furious wind, heavy rain, and glaring flashes of lightning struck this town yesterday afternoon about half past four o'clock, and continued for forty minutes with terrible force. The water came down in torrents and many of the streets for a time were under water. Considerable damage was done to the telephone lines in and outside of town.

A vitrified brick crossing has been put down at the corner of Market and Fourth Street.

IN SANTIAGO HARBOR

COMMODORE SCHLEY TAKES A LOOK AT FORTS AND BATTERIES.

Lieutenants Hobson and Palmer first to Enter After the Spanish Flag Was Hauled Down. A Half Dozen Prizes in the Harbor.

Under Morro Castle, Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, July 18.--At exactly nine o'clock yesterday morning the Spanish flag was lowered from the staff crowning the heights upon which stands battered Morro Castle. The ceremony was witnessed by a few Spanish and American troops on shore, and by the Brooklyn, New York, Vixen and Vesuvius, lying within a few hundred yards of the harbor entrance.

Almost immediately after the flag was hauled down, steam launches, commanded by Lieutenants Hobson and Palmer, entered tht harbor, penetrating as far as the firing station of the submarine mines. These mines were judged to be not as formidable as expected, and, later in the afternoon, they were all exploded under the supervision of the Vixen.

It was seen that two mines had been exploded at the time of the entrance of the Merrimac into the channel of Santiago harbor, but it is not thought probable that either of them had anything to do with the sinking of the craft.

Six or seven fine steamers in the harbor fall as prizes to the army and navy. The Spanish gunboat Alvarez had already been taken possession of by a prize crew from the New York. The other vessels lie at the other end of the harbor, at Santiago proper.

Soon after noon, Commodore Schley, with Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, Lieutenant J. H. Sears,, the flag lieutenant, Lieutenant B. W. Wells, the flag secretary, and three newspaper men, went into the harbor on a steam launch, which moved slowly, in order to make close observation of the Spanish forts and batteries. Every one expressed satisfaction at the fact that Morro Castle was not demolished by the bombardment, Captain Cook saying: "We need El Morro as an object lesson, and America is rather shy on ruins, anyhow."

The old fort stands on the bluff, terrace fashion. From the water's edge to the brow of the cliff there are huge caves formed by the action of the waves, and round the base and in the superstructure are not a few caves made by the navy's projectiles. It would appear, however, that only one position was knocked to pieces, while the queer little sentry boxes, dating back to the sixteenth century, escaped almost intact. Morro Castle is the only imposing fortification in the harbor, and it is only so in appearance, since not a gun is mounted within or on the crumbled walls. In fact, all the batteries, masked and open, dwindled in their terror-inspiring qualities as the inspection grew closer.

Crowning the hill on the west side of the entrance were the famous six-inch rapid fire guns from the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. These were ugly looking and dangerous, while below, on brick foundations on the western shore of the entrance, were some revolving guns. These were the ones which poured such a bitter fire into the Merrimac. Directly east of Morro Castle, on the crest of the plateau-like cliff, were six big guns, one or two of which were dismounted. The Estrella battery and a small battery further in showed no guns.

All the houses near the harbor were deserted, and, strange to say, not one, apparently, had been touched by a hostile projectile.

On the inside of the slope and hill to the westward some hastily constructed casemates were seen, into which the Spanish gunners were wont to retire when our ships opened fire. When the firing ceased the gunners only had a few steps to climb to their six-inch rapid fire guns, which almost always fired a few farewell shots.

At Punta Gorda there were two four-inch guns, one above the other, and neither protected by even sand or earth. These commanded the harbor entrance pretty well, but they could have been silenced by one well directed heavy shell.

Commodore Schley has over and over again expressed the belief that our fleet could probably have entered the harbor without the loss of a single ship. The mines might have stopped ingress by sinking the leading ship, but this is a chance of war, and not so grave as many taken during the civil war, nor as serious as would have been the situation had there been good batteries, properly managed, in the harbor.

A PRISON FOR ZOLA.

He and Editor Perreaux Sentenced to One Year Each and to Pay Heavy Fines.

Paris, July 19.--The second trial of M. Enfile Zola and M. Perreaux, manager of the Aurore, upon charges of defaming the army, was concluded yesterday in the Versailles assizes. M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, protested against the officers of the Dreyfus court martial being allowed to prosecute in a civil capacity, but the court overruled the protest. The defendants were found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment each. They were also condemned to pay a fine of 3,000 francs each, together with the costs.

The Resolute Sails.

New York, July 20.--The armed supply vessel Resolute, heavily ladened, left this port direct for Santiago last evening. The vessel has on board a large supply of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. Captain Eaton is in charge. Captain Kimball of the quartermaster's department has placed on board many thousand suits of underclothing, 10,000 pairs of socks, 2,000 pairs of shoes and 2,000 blankets, among other things.

Lieutenant Aristides Agramonte of this city is in charge of the medical supplies and will establish the first bacteriological laboratory on the island of Cuba.

Major Sommers, with twenty-five immunes, from the Second Tennessee regiment, will have control of the work of fighting the fever in Cuba. There will about one hundred nurses on board.

NEWS FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

Two Divisions Ready to Leave Camp Thomas for Charleston.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 20.--Preparations are going on unabated to move troops from Chickamauga. General Brooke arrived from Washington yesterday and it is generally understood at headquarters that he will immediately issue orders for the removal of two divisions of his First Corps to Charleston.

The wagon trains and stock of General Hains, Second brigade, have all gone to Charleston, and this brigade will doubtless follow to-day or to-morrow.

Colonel Rockwell, chief ordnance officer, says that he has received ordnancestores sufficient to complete equipping the First Corps, and that by noon to-day these stores will be duly distributed.

Five carloads of ordnance stores arrived yesterday, including one car of rifles and revolvers from the Columbia arsenal, two cars of general equippage from the Rock Island arsenal and two cars of ammunition, a total of 1,000,000 rounds from the Frankland arsenal of Philadelphia.

By the last of this week the entire two divisions of General Brooke's corps will be on their way to the front. In all probability General Wade will remain in command of the Camp Thomas army and General Brooke will devote himself to seeing that the army moves away promptly. Railroad cars have been placed in position and there will be no delay in moving troops when the order is given.

Arrangements are being perfected for a banquet and smoker to be given soon by the members of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity at the park. Adjutant T. M. Cobb of the Fifth Missouri began the movement yesterday, and he will be assisted by Lieutenant William J. Nixon of the Third Tennessee, who is another enthusiastic fraternity man. Nearly every regiment in the park will be represented at the banquet.

Troops to Embark at New York.

New York, July 20.--Orders from Washington were received at the Army building yesterday directing that the three transports, Massachusetts, Michigan and Roumania, which are to take the troops to Porto Rico, shall not be sent to Newport News and Tampa, where it was intended to embark the troops. The orders directed that the vessels should be kept here and said that the troops would be sent here at an early date for embarkation.

GERMANY NOT HOSTILE.

Dewey's Dispatch Saying No Change Had Occurred.

Washington, July 20.--At yesterday's cabinet meeting a dispatch from Admiral Dewey was read, stating that there was no change in the situation at Manila.

It was the opinion of the members of the cabinet that he report of strained relations between Admiral Dewey and the German admiral is without any foundation, in fact. This is indicated by the fact that Admiral Dewey's dispatch was taken to Hong Kong by a German warship.

Both the president and Secretary Day are said to have assured the cabinet members that nothing of an aggravating nature had occurred at Manila between the Americans and Germans.

It is not stated officially, but there is good reason to believe that either through Ambassador White at Berlin or the representative of the German government here, the state department has received assurances as to the attitude of Germany toward the Philippines that have removed the grave apprehension heretofore entarteined that Germany would offer obstacles to the execution of our plans.

It may be that they are based upon facts communicated by Admiral Dewey as to messages between himself and the German admiral in the Philippines, for it is known that for politic reasons the navy department withheld from publication a large and important section of Dewey's last cablegram received several days ago.

The reported negotiations between the insurgent leader, Aquinaldo, and the Spanish captain general, Augustin, have not yet been reported officially to our government.

Plans at Santiago.

Washington, July 20.--A general outline of the future work of the Santiago forces has been semi-officially stated at the war department.

The plan contemplates having General Shafter remain at Santiago until the Spanish forces have withdrawn from the surrendered territory and embarked for Spain. This will about complete the work assigned to the general, and he will be allowed to return to the United States. Who will succeed him in command is yet a matter of speculation, all of the senior officers being favorably spoken of for the cammand. General Shafter, it is thought, can complete his work in about a month.

The work of the Santiago army, however, is not finished. If present arrangements are carried out, the army will, for a time, encamp on the high hills in the vicinity of Santiago. After a complete rest, operations will be resumed. This contemplates the occupation of any important Spanish posts in the vicinity, the examination of the roads, repairing and extension of railroads and the establishment of bases of supplies.

The movement, it is understood, will be made in the direction of Havana, all possible measures being taken to isolate that city. From the outlook at present, however, it seems that this army will see much more important service.

The occupation of Santiago proper it is generally believed, will be assigned to two regiments of immunes.

Big Contract for Hay.

St. Louis, July 20.--A St. Louis firm has secured the largest contract for hay ever let by the United States government. The contract calls for nine million pounds, to be delivered at Chickamauga.

Blew Up Six Men.

Oakland, July 20.--The California Fuse Works was blown up by a Chinaman fleeing from arrest yesterday.

Six deputy sheriffs who were trying to arrest the alleged murderer, were killed.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Bank of England notes are numbered backward—from 10,000, hence the figures 000,01.

Russia has the largest standing army in the world. It numbers about 870,000, as against Germany's 585,000.

The wonderful part of the maxim gun is that it has only one barrel, and yet it can discharge 600 shots in one minute.

In the twenty-three libraries of Berlin, which are either public or belong to official bodies, there are over 2,000,000 volumes.

The British soldier has not always worn a red uniform. White was the prevailing color under Henry VIII, and dark green or russet in the time of Elizabeth.

Seven Chinese war vessels are at present being built in Germany. Among them are four topedo boat destroyers, which will have a speed of thirty-two knots an hour.

Two canaries in a cage at Portland, O., were killed by a sparrow hawk which thrust its head between the bars of the cage, seized the canaries and wrung their uecks.

Padlocks are being manufactured with an auxiliary chamber, which carries an explosive to be fired by a hammer inside the lock and give an alarm when the lock is tampered with.

The people of the United States use 400,000,000 matches every day, or 178,850,000,000 every year; and it is computed that these placed end to end would stretch away 4,939,786 miles.

It is a common Asiatic custom for the bridegroom to give chase to the bride either on foot, on horseback or in a canoe. If the bridegroom catches the fugitive he claims her as his wife, otherwise the match is brok. en off.

A curious plant is found in New Granada known as the ink plant, the juice of which can be used as ink without any previous preparation. The writing first appears red, but in a few hoars' time it changes to a deep black.

There are in Tokio ten iron bridges and eleven stone bridges. Besides these, there are about sixty-nine wooden bridges, measuring upward of thirteen ken. Those that are of smaller length are too numerous to be counted.

As regards architecture, it may be said that as a fine art it did not exist in Great Britain till the Normans brought it, and to them England owes some of the finest of existing buildings and the models in which the others are built.

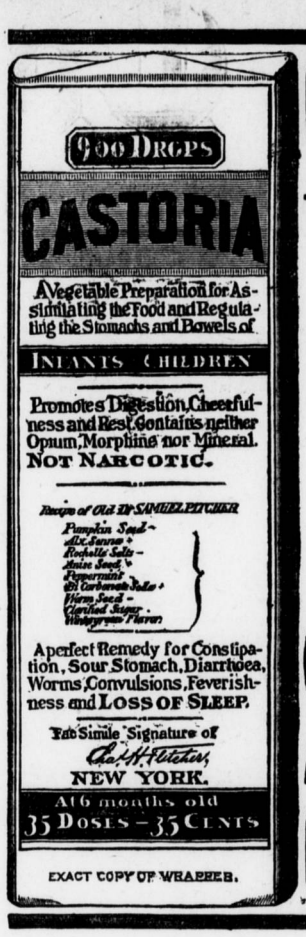
The Causes of Cancer.

There are few diseases that afflict the human family that are more to be dreaded than those of a cancerous nature. The cancer proper is a most appalling foe to life. Whether it can be cured is and always has been a debatable question. Cases are cited where alleged marvelous cures have been effected but this does not to any appreciable extent alter the facts in the case that the cancer is practically incurable once it gets any sort of headway in the system. The causes of this disease have been so imperfectly understood that any effort at prevention was worse than useless. A French scientist claims to have discovered cancer germs in wood and that artisans who work in wood are much more subject to this disease, all things considered, than those who handle most other materials. Having once started on this line of research, he found cancer germs in wood and vegetation of various kinds. Elm and willow trees showed a greater proportion of these germs than other woods. In high altitudes or where trees are not common very few cancer germs were found. From all of which it appears that we may be at last on the highroad to some reliable and conclusive knowledge upon a subject which has baffled the skill of medical scientists for many years.—*New York Ledger.*

New Postal Regulations.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has put in operation several changes in the postal regulations. Hereafter, while the postal card will continue to be sold, it will be lawful to use cards with a one cent stamp affixed for the same purpose. These cards must be approximately of the same shape and color as the postal card. When these mailing cards are sent to foreign countries the ordinary letter postage must be affixed. Another change in the regulations prohibits the return or forwarding of second, third or fourth class mail matter until additional postage has been affixed. When it is obvious, however, that valuables are contained in such packages, the sender shall be notified, if possible. On second class matter one cent for four ounces must be paid before it will be returned or forwarded.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.


Dr. DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"The cleaner 'tis, the cosier 'tis." What is home without

SAPOLIO

STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

Immense Wheat Crop.

The immense wheat crop which is in sight is reducing the price of flour, which is somewhat lower now than it was in March and early April previous to the Leiter rise. Present indications are that the wheat yield in the United States will be from 675,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels in 1898. The largest previous crop, 612,000,000 bushels, was in 1892, and the next in size to this one was in 1893, which was 515,000,000 bushels. The nearest to the crop of the last named year was that of 1885, which was 513,000,000 bushels. In 1896 the yield was 467,000,000, and in 1897 it was 428,000,000.

Working Every Day.

"My father has been troubled with disordered blood, weak back and that tired feeling. He tried many different medicines which gave him no relief. He has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and is now strong and healthy and is working every day." A. S. WYKER, South Easton, Pa.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

Badly Hurt.

Charles Linton, of Northumberland, boss bridge carpenter of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was badly hurt on Friday afternoon. He was at the culvert near the Sunbury poor house inspecting the work. Walking on a plank at the top of the culvert, he slipped and jumped for the bank. Not jumping far enough, he fell to the bottom, about fourteen feet, striking some timber as he fell. He was brought to that city on a hand car and taken to Dr. Renn's drug store, where his wounds were dressed.

Schedule of Trains to Eaglesmere.

Train on P. & R. leaving Bloomsburg at 7.30 a. m. connects at Halls at 10.23, reaching Eaglesmere at 12.20 p. m.

Train leaving Bloomsburg at 3.40 p. m. connects at Halls at 5.25 p. m., reaching Eaglesmere at 7.15 p. m. tf

Where We Excel.

Our forest lands are 466,000,000 acres, while those of all the earth are 2,308,000,000 acres.

The number of newspapers in the United States for 1897 was 20,569, as against 50,000 for the entire world.

The length of the world's telegraph system in 1897 was 4,908,823 miles, of which there was 2,516,548 miles in America.

The amount of life insurance in force in this country is $13,742,495,520, as against $5,923,168,549 for the balance of the world.

The receipts of the railroads of the United States are $1,195,000,000, as against the total receipts for the world of $2,515,000,000.

We produce one-third of the total steel in the world, in 1896 being 5,366,518, out of the world's production of 17,581,131 tons.

We produce more than half of all the petroleum of the world, being in 1894 48,412,666 barrels, while that of all the world was 84,330,809 barrels.

The number of telephones in the United States is 900,000, as against 1,402,100 in the entire world, or nearly twice as many as the rest of the world.

The forest products of this nation are nearly one-half that of the balance of the entire world, being 203,893 tons in 1896, against 373,208 tons for the world, or 30,000 tons more than all the rest of the world.

The steam power of the United States, according to Mr. Mulhall, is nearly one-third of that of the entire world, or between one-third and one-third and-one-half of the balance of the world, being 14,400,000 horse power, as against 50,150,000 horse power for all the world.

The number of letters, postal cards and book packets sent through the mail in 1895 was 5,664,138,718 in the United States, while it was 17,046,443,929 in the entire world. The people of the United States send half as much mail matter as the balance of the world.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY!

and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .16
Eggs per dozen	.14
Lard per lb	.10
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1.00
Oats " "	35
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	5.20
Hay per ton	9 to $10
Potatoes per bushel	1.00
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1 00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.35
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.60
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	1.00
Chop "	1.00
Middlings "	1.00
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by
B. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN Sq.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

A VISIT to the SICK ROOM

TOUCHING THE SPOT with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

7-7-4t.d.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

Decisions Important to County Commissioners.

Congressman Hicks, at the request of J. Horace Smith, esq., solicitor for Blair county, submitted recently to the commissioner of internal revenue a question as to the liability of county commissioners and county treasurers under the new tax law. Recently Mr. Hicks received a reply from the commissioner in which the commissioner says "that an order drawn by county cemmissioners in their official capacity upon the county treasurer in discharge of the duties imposed upon them by law is not subject to the stamp tax."

The commissioner further says as to the county treasurer: "That the county treasurer drawing a check on the bank and signing it in his official capacity as county treasurer, in paymemt of an order drawn upon him by the county commissioners, must be regarded as the exercise of a function belonging to him strictly as an officer of the county, and therefore no stamp is required to be affixed to such check."

It has generally been supposed that when a county treasurer deposited his money in a bank that such deposit was for the convenience of the treasurer, and that the checks of the treasurer would be subject to the stamp tax. The commissioner, however, holds, as is noticed by his decision above quoted, that checks drawn by the county treasurer as such and signed as such are not subject to the stamp tax. If this be a proper interpretation of the law we suppose it applies equally to checks issued by a city treasurer.

It's the Platform of the People.

So far as it is possible the Democratic State convention has made vital questions of State administration the paramount, controlling and sole issue of this campaign. The declaration is incisive, unmistakable and radical, and has the added merit of incontestible truth.

Honest government, home rule and clean politics are presented as the paramount issues. The single national issue pertinent is met by a pledge of hearty support to the government on an active and aggressive conduct of the war with Spain. This covers the ground, for on this question our people are all of one mind. No need of words.

But not for years, and, we judge, never before, has there been such a ringing declaration as the Altoona convention put forth on the wrongs, abuses and crimes that have grown up in this commonwealth under the maign influence and desperate and greedy avarice of machine politics and legislation. The specifications are terrible in their truth and the offenses against good government they enumerate, and are fitly supplimented by pledges of reform in legislation and political methods that will meet the hearty approval of every true son of the commonwealth.—*Ex.*

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's family Pills are the best. 1m.

Carriers Should Pay the Tax.

In answer to references from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, all bearing upon the question as to whether the shipper or carrier shall pay for and affix the required revenue stamps to bills of landing, etc., Assistant Attorney General Boyd has held as follows:

"The purpose of the law is clear. It was to tax the carrier and not the shipper, and these provisions undoubtedly fix upon the express companies and other carriers the duty of providing, affixing and cancelling the stamp, and their failure to so provide, affix and cancel such stamp subjects them to the penalties provided by law. It is suggested that some of these carriers are refusing to receive goods for shipment until the shipper pays the tax. While it is not my province to advise as to the recourse which the shipper may have in instances of this kind, yet I am sure that the laws are ample to require public carriers and express companies to receive goods tendered for shipment or suffer damages for such refusal."

THE SPOILS OF WAR.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS EXCEED THE STRENGTH OF SHAFTER'S ARMY.

Ten Million Rounds of Ammunition Were Seized at Santiago. Shafter Asks War Department to Hurry Departure of Immune Regiments.

Washington, D. C., July 20.--The war department received a dispatch from General Shafter saying that the roster of prisoners was handed in yesterday afternoon by General Toral and that the total is 22,789 men.

General Shafter's dispatch added that the prisoners turned over to him far exceeded in numbers the strength of his own army.

General Shafter has asked the war department to hurry forward the regiments of immunes for service at Santiago city and vicinity in order that there may be a minimum of danger of further infection of our troops from the fever which prevails at Santiago.

Secretary Alger deems it probable that the total number of Spanish soldiers who will have to be transported to Spain will reach 25,000, estimated by General Shafter as General Toral's reports did not cover quite all the soldiers who would be turned over.

The secretary says the military governor of Santiago has not been definitely selected.

Our army captured 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition at Santiago, so that it will not need such supplies for some time.

General Shafter in a dispatch to the war department says he will send officers and men to receive the surrender of garrisons in the interior amounting to about 2,000 Spanish soldiers. He will also send forces to receive the surrender of the coast towns of Guantanamo, Boison, Sagua and Pancinit. Ten thousand stands of arms, he says, were taken at Santiago.

Some apprehension is expressed here that the assumption by the United States government of the control of affairs at Santiago may lead to trouble with the Cubans. A few days before the surrender of the city General Garcia sent a committeee to General Shafter informing him that the Cubans had selected a Cuban named Castillo for governor of that city.

It is plain, however, from the reading of the president's order to Shafter that it will be a long time before this Cuban officer is allowed to exercise the functions of governor and it is believed it is the president's purpose when the military government he has just erected gives way to replace it with a popular government, meaning thereby a government for Santiago chosen by the free vote of the people of Santiago.

Some doubt is expressed as to whether this programme will be entirely acceptable to that element of the Cuban party which demands immediate possession of captured territory, but as the administration is convinced that this element is neither the most numerous nor respectable in the Cuban cause, it is believed their dissatisfaction will take no more dangerous form than protests and growls.

The ordnance department of the war department is considering what to do with the large quantity of arms, ammunition, fortification guns and ordnance stores which have come into the possession of this government through the surrender of Santiago.

General Shafter reports that about 7,000 Mauser rifles were turned over the first day and the number will reach probably 20,000 when the troops at other points in the surrendered zone turn in their guns. The reports made before the surrender indicated that the Mausers handled by the Spanish troops were not in very good condition. The guns were all right when furnished, but the poor care they received, principally from the volunteers, left many of them rusty and defective. Ordnance officials believe, however, that the greater part of the guns can be put in first class order.

The Mauser has a calibre of seven millimeters, or .2 7-8 of an inch, while the American gun has a calibre of .3 of an inch. This difference in calibre makes it impossible to use American ammunition in the captured guns. The surrender also covers a large stock of ammunition, rifle balls, etc., of the caliber suitable for the Mausers, so that when the guns are repaired there will be an ample stock of cartridges to use in them. The ordnance bureau is considering only what shall be done with the guns if they are utilized by this government, as it has nothing to do with the larger question concerning the ultimate return of the guns to the Spanish troops. This is a general question of governmental policy, but it appears to be pretty well settled that the guns will not be returned to the Spaniards, at least until the war is over.

The Pelayo in Tow.

Marseilles, July 20.--A steamer which has just arrived here reports having sighted on July 16, off the coast of Tunis, the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Camara.

As the steamer passed the battleship Pelayo a column of smoke suddenly issued from her and from the fact that a cruiser had to take the Pelayo in tow it is evident that the most powerful warship of Spain has been damaged.

Bonds at a Premium.

New York, July 20.--The price of the new government war bonds has advanced slightly. One prominent Wall street house is bidding 102 3-4 for them and selling at 103. The latest information from Washington is to the effect that none of the bids for $5,000 or over will get awards. The bids for $500 and less have passed the $100,000,000 mark.

Yankees in Corea.

Yokohama, July 20.--Advices from Seoul say that the American minister there has arranged with the Corean government that American experts shall survey the country, with a view of building roads, bridges, etc.

Stronger Men Wanted.

Washington, July 20.--A general order has been issued from the Adjutant General's office requiring closer attention to the physical condition of men examined and accepted for service.

CUBAN PROCLAMATION.

President McKinley Issues a Message for Their Guidance.

Washington, July 19.--A state paper that will mark an epoch in American history was issued last night by direction of President McKinley.

It provides, in general terms, for the government of the surrendered part of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of exactly the same kind ever prepared by a president of the United States.

The President's Message.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 18.

To the Secretary of War:

Sir: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, and in the eastern part of the provinct of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants, and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and properties, and in all their private rights and relations.

It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights.

All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice, may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief.

The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved.

The frtedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessar yto do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal, is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in case of military necessity.

All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed.

All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all school houses are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indivated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals, or corporations, be seized by the military occupants, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their sea ports, towns or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or fodes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of the government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By order of the Secretary of War.
To-H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General.

Ships for Cuban Ports.

Washington, July 20.--Acting Secretary Spaulding has telegraphed instructions to collectors on the Atlantic coast allowing them to clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Guantanamo or other ports in Spanish territory in possession of the military or naval forces of the United States.

Soldiers' Families' Needs.

There is Want Throughout the State.

The families of many of the soldiers who have gone to the front from Pennsylvania are in want and have applied for relief to the State sanitary commission and the charitable organizations in their immediate locality. The pay of the private soldier is too small to keep himself and the family at home must to some extent depend upon the charity of their neighbors. Relief organizations have been formed in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other localities through the State, but much of the suffering and destitution, however, appears to be in the small towns where there are no relief organization and the local authorities have been turning the needing over to the Overseers of the Poor.

Governor Hastings is in daily receipt of personal applications for relief from the families of Pennsylvania soldiers as well as from the soldiers themselves who write him from the front asking him to care for those who are dependent upon them for support. He has given his personal attention to these applications and to some extent has satisfied the wants of applicants out of his own purse. Scores of letters are received daily from soldiers or members of soldiers' families asking where they may apply for relief. Many of them tell the sad story of suffering and are pathetic in the extreme.

The sanitary commission is distributing upward of $400 a day among the families of Pennsylvania soldiers and could expend twice the amount if it could be had. The State commission is co-operating with the national organization of which Dr. M. S. French, of Philadelphia, is general secretary.

Governor Hastings made a subscription of $500 to the State sanitary commission at its initial meeting at Harrisburg and has made disbursements during the past month which will likely amount to twice that sum, while at the same time Mrs. Hastings has expended in similar work an amount equal to that which her generous husband has given. Harrisburg, however, has been fortunate, there being few cases here and they are being cared for.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. Lizzie Beverly, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. Amos Trombleay, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is QUICKLY AND THOROUGHLY ABSORBED by the diseased membrane. It DOES NOT DRY UP THE SECRETIONS, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER.

For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only.

Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co.
255 East 7th St.

3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1 50	10 00	5 59
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 08
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 21	6 13
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	....	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 36	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 19	2 36	10 41	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	10 46	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 02	7 06
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	....	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 18	....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 10	3 24	11 21	7 35
Hunlock's	8 20	3 34	...	7 47
Nanticoke	8 27	3 42	11 36	7 54
Avondale	8 32	3 47	....	7 58
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 43	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	....	8 07
Kingston	8 50	4 05	11 52	8 12
Bennett	8 53	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 00	8 22
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 17	8 33
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 10	8 39
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	....	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 43	4 55	12 30	9 07
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

STATIONS.	WEST. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	10 20	1 55	6 00
Bellevue	6 05	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 28	2 05	6 10
Lackawanna	6 18	10 35	2 13	6 17
Duryea	6 22	10 38	2 16	6 21
Pittston	6 28	10 42	2 20	6 25
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 45	2 23	6 28
West Pittston	6 35	10 48	2 27	6 31
Wyoming	6 40	10 53	2 32	6 36
Forty Fort	6 45	.....	.....	.....
Bennett	6 48	11 00	2 39	6 44
Kingston	6 54	11 04	2 45	6 53
Plymouth Junction	6 59	.....	2 51	.....
Plymouth	7 04	11 12	2 54	7 03
Avondale	7 09	.....	2 58	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	11 20	3 02	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 30	3 10	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 40	3 24	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 50	3 35	7 47
Beach Haven	7 54	11 55	3 42	7 58
Berwick	8 06	12 00	3 49	8 06
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 55	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	12 10	3 59	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	12 15	4 04	8 15
Espy	8 21	12 21	4 11	8 23
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 27	4 17	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 32	4 23	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 36	4 29	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 49	4 42	8 58
Caulasky	.....	.....	4 49	.....
Cameron	9 05	12 58	4 54	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 10	5 08	9 25
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH.— ARRIVE.	B. & S. R. R.	—NORTH LEAVE
a m | a. m. | p m | p.m.	STATIONS.	a m | p m | p m | a m
7.10 | 11.45 | 6.30 | 2.15	Bloomsburg	8.34 | 2 40 | 6 45 | 6.10
7.08 | 11.40 | 6.26 | 2.10	" P. & R.	8.36 | 2.42 | 6.47	
7.03 | 11.37 | 6.24 | 2.08	" Main st.	8.39 | 2.45 | 6.50	
6.53 | 11.27 | 6.12 | 1 50	Paper Mill.	8 48 | 2.54 | 7.01 | 6.37
6.50 | 11.23 | 6.09 | 1.45	Light St.	8.52 | 2.59 | 7.05 | 6.50
6.40 | 11.13 | 5.59 | 1.30	Orangeville.	9.03 | 3.10 | 7.14 | 7.10
6.39 | 11.01 | 5.48 | 1.00	...Forks...	9.10 | 3.10 | 7.24 | 7.35
6.25 | 11.00 | 5.44 | 12.53	...Zaner's...	9.14 | 3.24 | 7.28 | 7.45
6.18 | 10.55 | 5.37 | 12.45	..Stillwater.	9.20 | 3.30 | 7.33 | 8.00
6.08 | 10.45 | 5.27 | 12.3	...Benton...	9.30 | 3.40 | 7.43 | 8.30
6.04 | 10 40 | 5 22 | 12.10	...Edson's...	9.34 | 3.44 | 7.47 | 8.40
6.02 | 10 38 | 5.20 | 12.08	..Cole's Crk.	9.37 | 3.47 | 7.51 | 8.46
5.53 | 10.32 | 5.13 | 11.53	...Laubach...	9.47 | 3.57 | 8.01 | 9.00
5.43 | 10.23 | 5.03 | 11.45	...Central...	9.57 | 4.07 | 8.11 | 9.25
5.40 | 10.20 | 5.00 | 11.30	Jam. City.	10.00 | 4.10 | 8.15 | 9.35
a m | a m | p m | p m		a m | p m | p m | a m
LEAVE		ARRIVE

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Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 26, '98.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Scranton(D & H)lv	\$ 6 45	\$ 9 38	\$ 2 18	\$ 4 27
Pittston "	7 08	10 00	2 40	4 52
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
Wilkesbarre...lv	\$ 7 30	\$10 16	\$ 3 12	\$ 6 00
Plym'th Ferry "	7 38	10 25	3 21	6 08
Nanticoke..... "	7 46	10 27	3 20	6 17
Mocanaqua..... "	8 04	10 45	3 50	6 37
Wapwallopen. "	8 13	10 55	3 58	6 47
Nescopeck .... ar	8 24	11 10	4 10	7 00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pottsville.....lv	\$ 6 00	\$	\$12 35	\$
Hazleton ..... "	7 10	11 35	2 00	5 50
Tomhicken..... "	7 20	11 45	2 20	6 10
Fern Glen..... "	7 38	11 24	2 28	6 18
Rock Glen..... "	7 43	11 40	2 35	6 25
Nescopeck..... ar	8 07	.....	3 00	6 50
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck.....lv	\$ 8 24	\$11 10	\$ 4 10	\$ 7 00
Creasy..... "	8 33	Via	4 18	7 0
Espy Ferry..... "	8 43	Rock	4 23	7 1
E. Bloomsburg"	8 47	Glen	4 20	7 2
		P. M.		
Catawissa..... ar	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
Catawissa.....lv	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
S. Danville..... "	9 14	12 38	4 55	7 47
Sunbury..... "	9 35	1 00	5 17	8 10
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury.....lv	9 45	\$ 1 10	\$ 5 45	9 25
Lewisburg....ar	10 15	1 45	6 18	.....
Milton..... "	10 10	1 39	6 12	9 50
Williamsport.. "	11 00	2 30	7 05	10 40
Lock Haven... "	11 59	3 40	8 06	.....
Renovo	A. M.	4 40	9 00	.....
Kane..... "	.....	9 05	.....	.....
	P. M.	P. M.		
Lock Haven...lv	12 10	3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte.....ar	1 05	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone..... "	2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg... "	4 23	8 26	.....	.....
Clearfield ..... "	5 07	9 09	.....	.....
Pittsburg ..... "	6 55	11 30	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury.....lv	9 50	\$ 1 55	\$ 5 25	\$ 8 26
Harrisburg....ar	11 30	\$ 3 20	6 55	\$10 05
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Philadelphia..ar	\$ 3 00	6 13	10 2	4 20
Baltimore..... "	3 11	6 00	9 48	6 25
Washington .. "	4 10	7 15	10 55	7 40
	A. M.	P. M.		
Sunbury lv	10 05	\$ 2 25	.....	.....
	P. M.			
Lewistown Jc ar	12 05	\$ 4 23	.....	.....
Pittsburg..... "	6 55	11 30	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....lv	11 45	3 50	7 30	10 20
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg..... ar	6 55	11 30	2 00	5 40

\$ Weekdays. Daily. † Flag station

	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg.....lv	8 10	8 10	3 10	8 00
Harrisburg.....ar	3 30	3 30	10 00	1 10
		A. M.		A. M.
Pittsburg.....lv	.....	.....	.....	† 8 00
				P. M.
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	† 7 30	.....	† 3 05
Sunbury..... ar	.....	† 9 18	.....	† 5 00
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Washington....lv	10 40	.....	† 7 50	10 50
Baltimore..... "	11 50	1 45	† 8 59	12 00
Philadelphia... "	11 20	1 30	8 30	12 25
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....lv	3 35	8 05	11 40	4 00
Sunbury..... ar	5 05	9 40	1 10	5 40
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg.....lv	1 00	.....	8 30	8 00
Clearfield..... "	4 00	.....	.....	9 31
Philipsburg.... "	4 56	.....	.....	10 12
Tyrone..... "	7 15	.....	8 10	12 30
Bellefonte..... "	8 31	.....	9 32	1 42
Lock Haven...ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 48
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Erie..... lv	4 30	.....	.....	.....
Kane..... "	7 55	.....	6 27	.....
Renovo..... "	11 16	6 40	10 30	.....
Lock Haven.... "	11 55	7 33	11 35	3 00
	A. M.		P. M.	
Williamsport.."	12 50	8 30	12 15	4 06
Milton..... "	1 40	9 18	1 27	4 52
Lewisburg..... "		9 05	1 15	4 47
Sunbury..... ar	2 06	9 45	1 55	5 20
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury.....lv	6 10	9 45	2 00	5 43
S. Danville..... "	6 33	10 17	2 21	6 07
Catawissa..... "	6 54	10 35	2 37	6 24
E. Bloomsburg"	Via	10 48	2 48	6 32
Espy Ferry..... "	Rock	10 47	2 47	6 36
Creasy..... "	Glen.	10 56	2 55	6 46
Nescopeck....ar	8 07	11 10	3 10	6 59
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck.....lv	.....	11 10	14 18	7 05
Rock Glen....ar	7 39	11 35	4 40	7 31
Fern Glen..... "	7 47	11 43	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken..... "	7 58	11 54	4 55	7 45
		P. M.		
Hazleton ..... "	8 20	12 18	5 15	8 05
Pottsville ..... "	11 30	2 08	6 25	.....
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck..... lv	8 07	11 10	3 10	6 59
Wapwallopen.ar	8 18	11 22	3 19	7 09
Mocanaqua..... "	8 28	11 32	3 30	7 21
Nanticoke ..... "	8 48	11 54	3 50	7 42
		P. M.		
Plym'th Ferry "	8 56	12 02	4 00	7 52
Wilkesbarre.... "	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittston(D & H) ar	9 41	12 49	4 32	8 36
Scranton "	10 10	1 16	5 20	9 05

† Weekdays. ‡ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

In effect July 1, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.30 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.50 a. m., 3.40 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m. 3.40.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.23 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. 1.30 3.40, 6.08

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.40 a. m., 1.38, 3.50, 6.20.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 8.00, 9.00, 10.45 a. m. (1.30 Saturdays only), 2 00,

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
GEORGE A. JENKS.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. SOWDEN.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CAPT. PATRICK DELACEY.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM F. TRICKET,
CALVIN M. BOWER.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
J. M. WEILER,
FRANK P. IAMS.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty, God save the country!—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker."

The people of this country have had plenty to be thankful for recently. The great naval victories, the surrender of Santiago and also the adjournment of Congress.

There is trouble brewing between the American and Cuban forces at Santiago, growing out of the seclusion of the latter from the city of Santiago by General Shafter's orders. The Cubans from all reports are an impetuous class of people and are not satisfied with the progress now being made, although everything is moving along as rapidly as can be expected. It is very evident that the United States will have to maintain a military government at Santiago.

An Added Pride.

It is easy to forget the essential things in contemplation of details. The question of questions is, how did our men fight? Reverses can be overcome, losses recouped, inadequate forces strengthened, commanders replaced, Secretaries of War removed. But the supreme test of our race and nation is in the heart of the rank and file. What of the vital force of the American people? And the answer is glorious. Brave as the Spaniards were, our troops showed greater bravery. Fighting with smoky powder in the open against smokeless powder behind entrenchments, their course was steadily onward. Up the slopes of San Juan ridge and then down them toward the city, they crept and struggled and charged. Here is valor of a piece with Balaklava and Shiloh. We are poorer by the loss of many brave lives, but richer, immeasurably richer, in heroic traditions. The spirit of Lexington and Lookout Mountain remains in the American army, and that of New Orleans and Cherbourg in the navy. This is the main thing. This is the supreme test of national character. An added pride, a brighter lustre, is given the very name "American" by every dead and wounded soldier boy on the far-off hills of Cuba.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Dons and Americans on Amicable Terms.

A special from Santiago de Cuba, dated July 19th, says:

Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers who but a few days ago were shooting at each other crowd the streets of Santiago today, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good fellowship is evinced everywhere.

The narrow, cobbled streets, grilling in fierce sunshine, are crowded from morning till night by chattering groups of uniformed Spanish soldiers and crowds of laughing, rollicking men belonging to General Shafter's army.

Great barge loads of provisions and supplies have been going to the wharves all day from the Red Cross steamer "State of Texas" and the United States army supply ships.

Along the water front, under every awning, dozens of women and children may be seen munching American hardtack and food is being distributed very rapidly about the plaza facing the palace, and in the numerous airy cafes the officers of the opposing armies lounged throughout the day.

Things we Like to See,

One thing especially—justice in war. When a man fights a battle and wins it he should have credit for it. The credit should not be given to another. Sampson showed a meagre, if not a mean spirit when he sent to Congress that the ships under my command have destroyed the Cervera fleet"—or substantially the same. Who commanded those war ships that dealt death and destruction to the fleet of Cervera, not Sampson, but the immortal Schley. Sampson might as well have been in the moon as to be a dozen miles away at the time, and knew nothing of the battle till it had been fought and won by Schley. We can injure ourselves and Sampson has been a much smaller man in the eyes of the people ever since.

He might have known he could not reap the honors of that conflict—one of the brightest in ancient or modern history. Samson may have some good qualities, but he must now redeem himself in some way from the act of meanness in ignoring Schley who will with Dewey, Farragut, Perry and others go down in history with an effulgent name.

But the inconsistency of Congress of vindicating Schley and ignoring Hobson, who can account for that? A braver act than his was never perpetrated since the days of Leonidas, and yet Congress adjourned without paying any attention to him. It is said "Republics are ungrateful," This looks like it. But history will take care of Hobson without Congress and his hazardous exploit will be read a thousand years hence like the battle of Salamis, when the grass of a thousand summers has grown and wilted over our graves.

E. J. B.

Dewey's Agreement with Philippine Rebels.

From S. C. Valdes, the representative of the Philippine insurgents under Aguinaldo, has been obtained the agreement entered into by the insurgents with Admiral Dewey. It is as follows:

1. The independence of the Philippines shall be proclaimed.
2. A republic shall be established with a government designated by General Aquinaldo and approved by Admiral Dewey or General Merritt, as the case may be.
3. The government will recognize the temporary intervention of the American and European commissioners designated for the present by Admiral Dewey.
4. The American protectorate shall be recognized on the same conditions as arranged for Cuba.
5. Philipine ports shall be opened free for the commerce of the world.
6. Precautionary measures shall be adopted against Chinese immigration, so as to regulate the competition with the work of the natives.
7. The corrupt judicial system at present existing shall be reformed, intrusting at the commencement the administration of justice to competent European legal officials.
8. The complete liberty of association and of the press shall be declared.
9. There shall be a general religious toleration, but measures shall be adopted for the abolition and expulsion of the religious communities who, with an iron hand, have hitherto demoralized the actual civil administration.
10. Measures conducive to the working development and prospects of the natural resources of the country shall be adopted.
11. The development of the public wealth shall be facilitated together with the opening of roads and railways.
12. The existing obstacles to the forming of commercial enterprises and investment of foreign capital shall be suppressed.
13. The new government will keep public order, and will be obliged to prevent every act of reprisal against the Spaniards.
14. The Spanish official element shall be removed to some other safe and healthy island until opportunity is presented for them to return to Spain.

Number Enlisted Under Second Call.

Fairly good progress has been made with recruitment for the volunteer army under the president's second call for 75,000 troops. The plan adopted by the war department was to recruit all the volunteer organizations in the army up to their maximum enlisted strength before entering upon the recruitment of additional troops.

The total number of men required to fill out existing regiments was 37,566 and according to the latest returns the total enlistments under the plan are 27,519 men. Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin have exceeded their quota, but all the others are behind in the supply of troops.

Pennsylvania is behind only eighty men. The number required from this state was 4163 and 4,083 have already enlisted. New York was called upon for 3,704 and up to date 2,733 have enlisted. The worst delinquent is North Carolina, which has furnished only fifty-five soldiers to meet its quota of 783. Other delinquents are Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, Tennessee and Virginia, each of which has supplied less than half of its number.

Alabama, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Oregon and Texas have done very little better and are all very much behind in meeting the requirements. Complaint has also been made that in several of the states an effort has been made to foist poor material on the government.

The total enlisted strength of the regular army to date is about 44,000 men, being about 18,000 short of its legal complement. The volunteer army consists of 183,000 men and is only 17,000 short of its maximum authorized strength under the two calls issued by the president. The total strength of the army, regular and volunteer, is 227,000 as now organized.

Dun's Weekly Review of Tsade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"The destruction of a Spanish fleet, Europe's quick appreciation of the feat, the wearying flags of truce at Santiago, and at last the surrender, have all influenced some markets day by day. But Americans have grown, and see that not many outside matters greatly influence the business which enables them to market $1,210,274,015 worth of domestic products abroad in a year, against $616,052,844 worth imported. The new loan has proved a stupendous success, over $1,300,000,000 having been subscribed, and it is now the question of chief interest whether any banks will get enough, after personal subscriptions have been accepted, to support further circulation. Industries and business are at the naturally lowest point for the year, and therefore the records are the more impressive."

The Republican journals give McKinley all the credit for the advance in the price of wheat when young Leiter forced it up some time ago. But they don't attempt to explain why it has dropped down again.

Those patriots who so enthusiastically welcomed the victory of the Hawaiian annexationists in Congress will be sorry when the next move is made by the same influence—to admit the leprous island into the Union as a full-fledged State.—*Ex.*

Your friends may smile
But that tired feeling
Means danger. It
Indicates impoverished
And impure blood.
This condition may
Lead to serious illness.
It should be promptly
Overcome by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies and
Enriches the blood,
Strengthens the nerves,
Tones the stomach,
Creates an appetite,
And builds up,
Energizes and vitalizes
The whole system.
Be sure to get
Only Hood's.

Note What People Say.

RAVEN CREEK, PA., May 19, 1898.

This is to certify that we have used the Home Comfort Range for five years, and will say that it is perfect in every respect. It has no equal as a baker. We consider it by far the cheapest range any one can buy, as it has already saved its price in fuel. Will say to my neighbors buy one and be convinced.

Respectfully,
MR. & MRS. C. E. ALBERTSON,
MILES W. MOSS,
ELIZA PHILLIPS.

This is to certify that having used the Home Comfort Range for five years we can cheerfully recommend it to any one as being the best cooking apparatus we ever had. We find it a perfect baker and cooker, a great fuel saver, and would not part with it.

MR. M. MOSS, Mossville, Pa.
MRS. ELIJAH HESS, Elk Grove, Pa.

FAIRMOUNT SPRINGS, PA., May, 19, 1898.

We purchased one of the Home Comfort Ranges five years ago and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction; for heating and baking it is superior to all other ranges, it taking one-half the fuel of our cast iron stove; also for cleanliness it can not be surpassed; there is an ample supply of hot water at all times.

MRS. MARTHA SUTLIFF,
MR. O. W. HESS,
MR. & MRS. J. N. PENNINGTON,
MR. G. W. SUTLIFF.

BENTON, PA., May, 20, 1898.

We have been using a Home Comfort Range for five years and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction. We would not do without ours; would recommend it to any one wishing a first-class range.

MR. & MRS. D. M. VERDINE,
MR. & MRS. MARTIN ALBERTSON.

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.
6-2-1t.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

NATIONAL BANK BURGESS

Townsend's Clothing House

BLOOMSBURG PENNA

THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE

Will offer this week some

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

We are closing out some odd sizes at cost. Our line of Summer Serges is now complete.

"SERGES THAT SERGES."

Look elsewhere, then come to us and we will convince you that we will sell you goods that will be satisfactory in price and quality. **REMEMBER** we are tailors. We can make your Suit or sell you a ready to wear Suit. Our goods must fit and please you because we can make them do so. **DO NOT FORGET.**

Townsend's Star Clothing House.

Principal Naval Battles of the Civil war.

1862, February 6—Fort Henry, Tenn., captured by Commodore Foote.
1862, February 8.—Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Commodore Goldsborough and General Burnside.
1862, February 16.—Fort Donelson, Tenn., combined forces of General Grant and Commodore Foote.
1862, March 8.—Confederate ram Merrimac sank U. S. frigates Cumberland and Congress, Hampton Roads, Va.
1862, March 9.—Federal Monitor disabled the Merrimac.
1862, April 6—Pittsburg landing.
1862, April 8—Capture of Island No. 10.
1862, April 11.—Fort Pulaski, Ga., captured by land and naval forces.
1862, April 24—Forts Jackson, Phillip and New Orleans.
1862, May 13—Natchez, Miss., captured by Admiral Farragut.
1863. January 11.—Fort Hindman Ark., Admiral Porter.
1863, January 11.—U. S. Steamer Hatteras sunk by Confederate Alabama.
1863, January 17.—Monitor Weehawken captured Confederate ram Atlanta.
1863, May 18.—Vicksburg, Miss., Admiral Porter.
1863, July 8.—Port Hudson, Miss., captured.
1863, July 8.—Natchez, Miss.
1864, June 19.—U. S. Steamer Kearsarge sank the Alabama off Cherbourg, France.
1864, August 5.—Mobile, Ala., Admiral Farragut.
1865, January 15.—Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by General Terry and Commodore Porter.

During the Civil War the Federal Navy was increased in two years to over 400 vessels, the greater part of which were used in blockading Southern ports; many Confederate cruisers, however, escaped the blockade and destroyed a large number of Northern merchant vessels.

At Private Sale!

A valuable farm, lying within the limits of THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG

—AND CONTAINING—

130 ACRES,

adjoining lands of Armstrong, Shafer, Mifflin, Pursel and others, whereon are erected a large

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

a frame barn and outbuildings, with two wells of water at the buildings. Apply to

JOHN G. FREEZE,
June 23-tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

Shoe Bar= gains.

To close out quickly several small lots of

=SHOES=

We will give decided bargains during the month of July.

—o—

W. H. Moore.

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.

"Faint Heart Ne'er Won

Fair Lady" nor prize of any sort. Decisive minds are those which have forced success. Decisive measures have always triumphed. Our success has been achieved through bold and fearless methods. However great a price sacrifice the maintenance of our usual run of trade may call for, we have never flinched when the situation forced us.

We don't intend to let business abate one jot during the Summer months, on the contrary our campaign will be one of assiduous activity enlivened by continuous bargaining.

PORCH ROCKERS.

This is something new for us to offer, but we had a big lot offered at a reduced price so we bought them.

Tuesday morning we will put them on sale at $1.19 ea.

This is less than it cost to make them.

12 pieces of dress goods, all light in color, 38 in. wide, all wool goods, we have sold all season at 56c. but they must be sold. We offer them this week at 28c. the yd.

MUSLINS.

10 yards of bleached muslin, not the kind that is full of lime but some you will be pleased with at 45c.

10 yards of bleached muslin, we think fully as good as Hill's at 49c.

10 yards unbleached muslin, fine and close goods, we have been selling at 7c. the yd. go now at 50c.

10 yards of heavy unbleached muslin, same weight and count as Appleton A., goes this week at 49c.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Lot 1, Shirt Waists that we have sold from 75c. to $1.00, go now for 50c.

Lot 2. These are waists made by L. S. Munson, the new cuffs and the best fitting waists that we can buy. We have sold them all season at $1.00, $1.25, $1.40 $1.65 and $2.00. We will sell any of them this week at 98c.

DINNER SETS.

We offer some special bargains in dinner sets this week that you can't afford to miss if you need them. We have just opened 3 crates of Johnson's Porcelain. We can buy no better. All new patterns that we will sell the balance of this month for $10.48, $12.50 and $14.00 for 100 pieces, or we will sell any number of pieces you want.

GROCERIES.

Our grocery side is full of good things to eat. Canned meats, potted and deviled meats of all kinds. If you think it is too warm to boil a ham, we can sell you one ready to use.

Any kind of flour at $1.30 for 50 lbs.

Chop, Bran and Middlings at lowest price.

F. P. PURSEL.

46 East Main Street.

CORSER'S NEW SHOE STORE.

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

LOOK IT OVER

See if you don't need a new pair of Shoes for dress or for work, and then come here and examine goods and prices. Men's solid, serviceable working and plow shoes at $1.00 and $1.25.

Dress shoes, wide and narrow toes, $1.10, $1.25, $1.75. These shoes for the quality and price is a saving to you of from 25c. to 50c. on each pair.

We invite the women and girls that wear sizes 13, 1, 2 or 3 to look at our job lot of shoes at 79c. Were sold at $2 and $3. See them in front of store.

CORSER'S

Schuyler's old hardware stand. **BLOOMSBURG.**

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Change in D. L. & W. Time Table.

The following changes have recently been made in the D. L. & W. time table. Noon train going south, formerly at 12:27 now leaves Bloomsburg at 12:22; evening train south, formerly at 8:30, now leaves at 8:07. The time table as printed on the third page of this paper is incorrect, as to these trains, but correct as to all others. It will be changed as soon as we can procure a time table from the company. tf.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

E. J. Bowman is now a resident of this city.

Edward Rabert of Pittston, Sundayed in town.

Mrs. H. C. Jones is on a visit to her parents at Selinsgrove.

J. Lee Martin and wife of Cortland, New York, are visiting in town.

Miss Annie J. Heist is in Philadelphia visiting friends.

O. H. Yetter is at Asbury Park taking special instruction in music.

Miss Ella Myers of Danville is visiting Miss Blanche Gross on Normal Hill.

Miss Ella Mullen, of Danville is visiting Miss Annie Rhein in town.

Joseph Deppen of Mt. Carmel was noticed on our Streets yesterday.

Miss Dora Marr has returned home from a visit with Ashland friends.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Cherrington are visiting at Mill Grove, their former home.

Robert Young and Paul Eyerly are spending a two week's vacation at the sea shore

Mrs. Samuel Hidlay has moved from Light Street to the Vanderslice house on Iron Street.

Among the many strangers in town on Saturday we noticed J. B. H. Trainer, of Williamsport.

J. Howard Patterson, Esq, has returned home from New Haven, after on absence of several weeks.

Miss Laura Meldriun, has returned to her home at Scranton, after a two weeks visit with her friend Miss Maud Barton.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Giger of Milwaukee, are visiting the former's parents on Main Street.

Frank Parks and Miss Annie Cameron are attending the Sunday School Convention at Tyrone, this week being delegates from the A. M. E. Church of this place.

Miss Susie Wardin and Mrs. C. Earth and her daughter Bertha, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Armstrong on Catharine Street.

Rev. Dr. D. C. John of Milwaukee, Wis., is visiting friends in Catawissa. He preached an excellent sermon in the M. E. Church here last Sabbath A. M.

William Pierce, who handles the "ticker" over at the East Bloomsburg Railroad station, left last week for his annual two weeks vacation to his former home in New York State. His wife accompanied him.

I have secured the sale of the finest line of Confectionery in the world.

ALLEGRETTE'S
CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Are unsurpassed in richness and flavor. Always fresh, at

60 CTS. PER POUND.

In quarters, halfs and pounds.

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,
Opposite P. O Pharmacist
Telephone No. 1634

B. F. Kester is on a visit with friends at Millville.

William Farley has moved from this place to Danville.

Bruce Edwards of Philadelphia, is in town for a short vacation.

W. B. Cummings was in New York and Philadelphia this week.

P. S. Harman and wife have returned home from Logantown.

Samuel Pursel and wife are visiting the latter's parents at Millville.

Mrs. Donald Snyder visited her mother-in-law, Mrs. G. Snyder at the Exchange Hotel over Sunday.

Ezekial Caldwell left last week for Cincinati, Ohio, where he will probably make a prolonged stay on account of the illness of his brother.

Mrs. Drinker and her sister, Miss Ray Schultz, of Bloomsburg, are guests at the Robbins residence, on East Coal street.—Schenandoah "Herald.

Mr. Harry Smith and Miss Nellie Chrisman, of Bloomsburg, returned home Sunday evening after spending a few days with the Menagh family.—Mt. Carmel "News."

J. C. Brown, editor of the "Republican," attended a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee at Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Mrs. Norman Purcell of Bloomsburg who has been visiting her son at 359 North Main Street, returned home on Monday morning, taking her grand-daughters, Leone and Mabel with her.—Wilkes-Barre "Record."

Legal advertisements on page 7.

A new floor has been placed in the Central Hotel stable.

The Pollard method of reading has been adopted in the Danville schools.

The G. A. R. Reunion and picnic is being held at Island Park near Sunbury to-day.

The organization known as the Social Club, held a dance in the Central Hotel Tuesday evening.

One of the latest pieces of music is entitled "Forever and Ever." It would be impossible to give it a more lasting name.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hassert gave an evening party to a number of friends at their home on East Street Tuesday evening.

Bloomsburg was visited by a welcome rain on Tuesday. The only fault we have to find is that it didn't rain long enough.

The Sunday School and congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal church are holding their picnic at Hess Grove, Rupert.

Three residents of Pottsville were on board and lost their lives in the wreck of the French steamer La Bourgoyne last week.

Harry Shaffer put in Monday afternoon fishing. He returned with thirteen nice large bass. He is one of the most expert fishermen in town.

Moyer Bros. have stretched a large banner across Main Street to attract the attraction of the thirsty passersby to the fine ice cream soda made by them.

J. S. Williams & Son, auctioneers, will sell a car load of fine Ohio horses for Dr. G. H. Welliver at the Exchange Hotel Stables Saturday afternoon, commencing at one o'clock.

One of our exchanges says that a syndicate has been formed to buy up the electric light plants in fifteen towns, from Pittston on down along the river.

Local dealers say that the soda water business has been better this year than ever before, this can be probably attributed to the incessant heat.

The name of Dr. S. C. Swallow will appear on four different columns of the ballot to be voted at this fall's election, he having been nominated by Prohibition, Populist, Independent and Liberal parties.

An excellent opportunity for a good day's outing to one of the most attractive and picturesque places in this state is offered by the P. O. S. of A. picnic and excursion to Glen Onoka on Saturday. Fare for the round trip is $1.35, children 90 cents.

John Gaugler of Northumberland, received word from his son Guy last week, stating that he had been wounded in the battle at Santiago. He is a member of the 21st. Infantry Band from New York and is one of the finest cornetists in the country.

Weather is showing its effect on the flags which have been floating from the many buildings in this town for the past few weeks. Some of them are torn to shreds while others are so badly faded that the colors are almost indiscernable.

The following letters are advertised July 19, 1898. Miss Lydia Deitrick, Mrs. Ella Evans, Miss Anna Follmer, Miss Emma Jones, Mr. Thomas Ohl, Jno. B. Thomas. Cards. Mr. J. L. Zuy. Will be sent to the dead letter office August 2, 1898.

O. B. MELLICK, P. M.

The surrender of General Toral at Santiago will give Sagasta another reason for continuing the war.

R. A. McHale, of Shenandoah, has entered the office of Robert Buckingham Esq., as a law student.

The terrific wind yesterday blew down the stack at the Bloomsburg Ice Company's plant.

The annual A. M. E. Campmeeting will be held at Hess Grove, Rupert, commencing Friday July 29th and continuing two weeks.

An immense flag will be raised at the corner of Leonard and Third Streets. It will be 18x24. The poles are already on the ground.

The game of chess is taught and receives as much attention by the teachers in the Australian Schools as do the books.

The weather man has predicted cooler weather for the next two days. This is welcome news and we sincerely hope the cool wave will materialize.

Albert Rawlings has received a letter from his brother Guy, at Chicamauga. The letter says there are 45,000 soldiers encamped at that place, and 1200 cases of typhoid fever.

G. M. Quick and C. W. McKelvy were out gunning on Tuesday, and bagged ten woodcock, and through their kindness the birds graced the editorial table the next day.

The P. O. S. of A. of Stillwater will hold a festival in J. F. McHenry's grove at that place Saturday afternoon and evening next. All the delicacies of the season will be served.

A large barn belonging to Daniel McHenry at Stillwater was struck by lighting during the heavy electrical storm yesterday afternoon. There was no live stock lost, but all the grain, hay etc. was entirely destroyed. The building was insured.

Camping parties are numerous. Among the latest to seek the shade of the trees at Trench's dam are F. N. Turner and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Yorks and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bloom and family and Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Peacock and family.

The pavillion at Oak Grove was crowded Sunday afternoon with people who were anxious to hear Dr. James B. Neal, talk on missionary work in China. They were not disappointed. His talk on the Chinese and their customs was very interesting.

Letters received by friends in town from the Bloomsburg boys, who belong to the United States Engineer Corps encamped at Peekskill, N. Y. state that they enjoy soldier life, but are very desirous to go to the front. A move in this direction however, is considered quite distant just now.

In consideration of his gentlemanly and humane treatment of Hobson and his crew, and a desire to save him from possible death should he return to his country, a movement has been started to present Admiral Cervera with a home on Tampa Bay.

Hon. Charles L. Hawley, the Prohibition candidate for President Judge in this district addressed a good sized audience in front of the court house Friday evening. He presented the cold water side of the question in a lucid manner and kept the crowd in a good humor, with an occasional joke.

Did You Take
Scott's Emulsion

through the winter? If so, we are sure it quieted your cough, healed the rawness in your throat, increased your weight, gave you more color, and made you feel better in every way. But perhaps your cough has come back again, or you are getting a little thin and pale.

Then, why not continue the same helpful remedy right through the summer? It will do you as much good as when the weather is cold.

Its persistent use will certainly give you a better appetite and a stronger digestion.

It will cure your weak throat and heal your inflamed lungs. It will cure every case of consumption, when a cure is possible.

Don't be persuaded to take something they say is just as good.

All Druggists, 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

William Ellis, chief yoeman of the cruiser Brooklyn, who was the only American killed during the engagements at Santiago, was born and raised in Honey Brook, near Hazleton, so says the Hazleton *Plain Speaker.*

A complete list and number of killed and wounded since our troops landed on Cuban soil has been ascertained. There were 24 officers and 210 men killed; 81 officers and 1204 men wounded. This when compared with the killed and wounded on the Spanish side is largely in favor of the Americans.

Dwight Galloupe, chaplain 24th New Jersey Infantry, gives the following account of what he saw, proving the utter disregard of the Spaniards for the Red Cross flag. He says:

"On the afternoon of the 3rd, I was visiting the wounded in an hospital tent near a point where the firing was the hottest. A Lieutenant whose name I do not know, was in the other end of the tent, looking at some of his men. Suddenly a shell came through the tent and exploded. That officer was torn into shreds. I was hurled fully fifty feet, and injured as you see, and every man in the tent thrown from his cot.

"The Spaniards took special delight in firing upon our field hospital. We had to move it several times on that account. One of the surgeons was killed while dressing the wound of a soldier. In the hasty retreat which the enemy's fire made necessary from the first hospital a lot of our men were left behind, and all of them were killed.

Job printers all over the country are now exercising their ingenuity in designing patriotic stationery, and it begins to look as if each hero of the war would receive recognition from the stationer before Congress could vote him a medal. Dewey, Hobson, Shafter, Schley, and Sampson now figure on letter paper, and all sorts of patriotic designs are used to decorate envelopes. These designs show the stars and stripes intertwined with the lone star of "Cuba Libre," American flags with a battleship in vignette, surmounted by the American eagle; the Union Jack of England and the stars and stripes intertwined. This latter design has been popular in Canada ever since war was declared and it has been utilized on Canadian postal cards. These patriotic designs are printed expensively in bright colors, and on cheap note paper they are printed merely in black and white. They will boom the collections of people who have a fancy for collecting letterheads. Many such designs were issued during the Civil war, and some of them of rude construction, were placed on envelopes mailed at the front.

May Pay in Cash.

The new revenue law, which requires all checks to be stamped, may result in a complete change in the system of paying the employees of the Reading Co. The hands of the Reading, including the men employed in the mines, and railroad and shops, will require in the neighborhood of 22,000 checks. This would cost the company $440 per month, in case it would be required to pay for the 2 cent stamp placed on each. In view of this additional expense, it is probable that the company will distribute the cash. To do this it will be necessary to put the money up in packages before starting out.

It is reported that the Lehigh Valley company will pay its employes in cash. The Pennsylvania railroad paid with checks this month at a cost of $1000 for revenue stamps.

SHE WAS "PINING."

One of the soldiers from a nearby town, now down in Georgia, wrote to a friend at home last week as follows:

"Dear——. I wish you would look after my girl. She likes company and I am afraid she will either pine away or hunt another fellow if some good friend don't look after her a bit. Do this for me and I will do as much for you some time if I ever get the chance."

The friend at home that very night started out to "look after" the poor girl and found her "pining." He took her out to a restaurant and looked after her some When the waiter brought in the check he saw he was just out $1.65 and now says some of ——'s other friends can step in to help keep his girl from "pining," as his salary will not stand such onslaughts.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CLARK'S
REDUCTION SALE

OF SUMMER GOODS. Time is up for us holding them. In order to close them out quickly we have greatly reduced the prices. Below we mention a few items. Come and see the goods. A visit at the store will pay you.

Wash Dress Goods.

17c Organdies now 12½c yd
25c Organdies now 19c yd
12½c Lawns now 9c yd
8c Lawns now 5c yd
10c Galetea Suitings now 7½c yard.
15c Plaid Lawns now 10c yd
12½c Bayadere Lawns now 8c yard.
42c Silk Striped Zephyr now 32c yard.
30c woven Madras now 25c yd
8c yard wide Percales now 5½c yard.

Parasols.

We have greatly reduced the prices of these goods. See window.

Challie.

One lot silk striped Challie, floral patterns, now 20c yd.

Special Petticoats.

Wash petticoats, 50c.
Linen petticoats with deep ruffle at 89c.
Seersucker petticoats with deep ruffle at 75c.

Wool Dress Goods.

We mention three lots only:
45 in. Check Mohairs now 45c.
40 in. Black Mohairs now 55c.
38 in. all wool Vigoroux now 40c.

Art Denims

In new patterns for curtains and furniture coverings.

Shirt Waists.

We have greatly lowered the prices on these goods.

Special Crash

For Suits and Dress Skirts, extra good, price 15c yd.

Remnants

Of Wool Dress Goods, suitable for Skirts, Waists and Children's Dresses at little prices.

Counterpane Special,

Large size, good patterns and weight, hemmed ready for use, at 97c.

Terms, CASH. H. J. CLARK & SON

HARTMAN'S SECOND
JULY SALE.

During the balance of this month, commencing with Monday, July 18th, we will sell the following goods at the prices mentioned.

We ask you to compare these with others.

69c. Shirt Waists, were $1.00, $1.25 and $1.39.
50c. Shirt Waists, were 75c. and 59c.
39c. Shirt Waists, were 50c.

6½c. yd. Lawns, were 10c. yd.
9c. yd Lawns, were 12½c. yd.
12½c. Lawns, were 15 and 18c.
19c. Lawns, were 25 and 35c.

79c Parasols, were $1.00.
$1.25 " " 1.95.
$1.95 " " 2.50 and 2.95.

25c Sash Ribbon, were 35c and 39c yard. All colors at present.

59c Ladies' Muslin Drawers, were 75c to $1.25
9c Ladies' Corset Covers, were 12c. Only two to a buyer.

25c Summer Corset, worth 45c, compare with others near that price.
3c Crochet Cotton, sells most places at 5c.
5c for 3 spools 200 yd. King's thread.

10 yds. good Muslin, 35c.
10 yds. good Calico, 38c.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

HIS RASH WORDS.

A bridge builder on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at Hyndam, said before a crowd of men one evening last week that he wished every American soldier who went to Cuba would be killed or die on the island. The next morning his body was found along the railroad tracks with his skull crushed to a jelly. There was but little sympathy for him.

Sunburians Unfortunate.

Reports from the Klondike are discouraging to the Sunburians who left this city last winter for that region. William P. Hilbish is said to have had a very severe illness after arriving at Dawson City. At last reports he was still very low. It is also reported that Samuel Byerly and J. J. Batman lost their boat en route from Seattle to Sitka. The boat was in tow of a steamer.—*Sunbury Daily.*

That Lizard Again.

A live lizard over an inch in length was disgorged the other day by James Sausser, near Easton. The little creature jumped about at a great rate. Sausser for three years has been a sufferer from what the doctors thought was stomach trouble. During the past six months he suffered terribly, and gradually lost in weight until he was a mere skeleton. He had a severe vomiting fit, and then the cause of the trouble appeared. Sausser says that over three years ago he took a drink at night from his cistern, and immediately after told his wife he was certain he had swollowed something alive, but he never took steps to get rid of it.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE COLUMBIAN

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cail and see samples of our new lithographing printing for all kinds of commercial work. It is new and very pretty, and costs no more than other printing. THE COLUMBIAN office. tf

Boarders Wanted.

Good accommodations can be furnished two or three adults in a pleasant home up the creek. Terms $6 a week. Inquire at this office. 4t.

We have received the latest sample book of society address cards and are prepared to supply cards with beautiful designs and in great variety to Masons of all degrees, Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior O. U. A. M., G. A. R., Union Veteran League, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A. Also cards for Firemen, Christian Endeavors and many other organizations. Call and see samples. tf.

FOR RENT.

Rooms on 3rd. floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat, gas or electric light, water. Apply to
tf. GEO. E. ELWELL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Mc Killip Bros. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and the gallery leased. All persons owing said firm are requested to make payment to H. A. M'Killip, Bloomsburg, Pa., to whom any claims against the firm should be presented.

H. A. M'KILLIP.
E. S. M'KILLIP.

June 30, 1898. 7-14-3w.

GET YOUR
JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THE
COLUMBIAN OFFICE

CASTLES OF SPAIN.

THEY HAVE BEEN RUTHLESSLY APPROPRIATED BY THE CHURCH.

She Has No Such Historic Family Residences as are in England, or as Can be Seen Along the German Banks of the Rhine.

As very few Americans will travel in Spain this summer it is possible that one great benefit the country will derive from the present war is that the average American will read more about Spain than ever he cared to know before. And some of these interesting things which we may have to learn in case it is necessary to proceed for a war indemnity, will be all about the famous castles of Spain.

We have all heard some time or other about the castles of Spain, not those fortified strongholds which belong to the Moors, but castles which the poets have raised in song and story. Even our own Longfellow has made them the subject of his charming rhapsody:

How much of my young heart O Spain
Went out to thee in days of yore!
What dreams romantic filled my brain
And summoned back to life again
The Paladins of Charlemagne
The Cid Campeador?

But softer Andalusian skies
Dispelled the darkness and the gloom
There Cadiz by the seaside lies
And Seville's orange orchards rise
Making the land a paradise
Of beauty and of bloom.

And there the Alhambra still recalls
Aladdins palace of delight;
Allah il Allah through its halls
Whispers the fountain as it falls
The Dairo darts beneath the walls
The hills with snow are white.

Castles of Spain not built of stone
But of white summer clouds and blown
Into this little mist of rhyme.

Such palaces of luxury every mind at some time or other has built in imagination beside bright lakes and pleasant places—

A fantastic Alhambra-like villa
With terrace and fountain and lawn;
A balcony where one's Manilla
May be smoked when the dinner cloth's drawn.

Light wines on one's table to sparkle—
New books every day by the train
Which we'll read under trees patriarchal
That are grouped round our castle in Spain.

"I am the owner of great estates," wrote the late George W. Curtis, expressing in prose the same pardonable admiration of these castles "not built of stone"—"Many of them lie in the West, but the greater part are in Spain. It is a country famously romantic, and my castles are all of perfect proportions and appropriately set in the most picturesque situations." Spanish castles, with few exceptions, are thus the standing jokes of the poets and of fiction writers.

The truth is that while Spain has some real castles, she has no such historic family residences as are in England, or as can be seen along the German banks of the Rhine. Spain's castles have been appropriated by the church, with about the same ruthless disregard as the Abbeys were after the confiscations in England by Henry VIII converted into palatial dwellings by the British nobility. The most majestic of these genuine castles is the Chateau De Billegorde where according to Froissart's Chronicles the Counts of Foix used to live in great splendor, getting up at noon and supping at midnight. When the Count left his chamber to go to table before him were borne through its gloomy halls twelve lighted torches by twelve attendants, each attendant holding his lighted torch while the Count dined, knights and squires sitting admiringly around. It is situated on the edge of a steep ravine surrounded by a triple wall, and approached by a narrow driveway. It used to be a place of immense strength but is now a monastery for the monks of Navarre.

The Giralde has also been converted into a cathedral, the tower of which provided the architectural model of Madison Square Garden tower, of New York. It ranks with Giotto's famous Camanilla in Florence, and is the most perfect example of a true tower of Islam in Europe.

It rises in square form to a height of 250 feet and was built in 1196, but was renovated by the Christians and crowned with a graceful figure called "La Fe" (The Faith), which turns with the wind and which looks over the fertile valley of the Guadalquiver, and over scenes made famous by the memories of Pedro the Cruel.

The next is the famous castle of Burgos. It was in the castle of Burgos that the Cid was born, whose exploits in peace and war make up so much of the legendary history of Spain. It is now the Puerta di Santa Maria, or Church of St. Mary. From the center of a quadrangular court flanked on each side with stately minarets there rise two immense spires which eloquently tell that this once powerful stronghold has ceased to be of military importance, though it still continues to be an object of deep veneration to the Spaniards. The strong works of a formidable fortress, of which trenches and the ruined and blackened walls remain intact, tell that the home of the Cid and of Don Sancho was no ordinary place. It is stated as a miraculous instance of divine interposition, that when the castle of Burgos was blown up by the French, on the occasion of the evacuation of Spain, these spires, with their seemingly fragile towers remained uninjured to greet the eyes of the superstitious Spaniards in all integrity as the shock passed by, while two hundred Frenchmen were buried under the ruins. As a combination of castle and cathedral it is one of the most remarkable structures in the world; and it shows more completely than would a volume of writing, how thoroughly the Church has reared its influence upon the ruins of the once proud Empire of Philip II and of Charles V. There are other great castles like the Puerto del Sol at Toledo, the Alhambra and the Castle of Simancas, in which latter was preserved for centuries the archives of Castile. The palatial residence which the Duke de Montpensier's grand and soaring wonder of utilitarian architecture, with something of a fancy that it was never made, and that it has stood there since the morning of the world. It has the lightness and the strength, the absence of ornament, and essential beauty, the vastness and the perfection of a world of nature. As family still retain, also overlooks the slopes of the city of Seville, in which place was born the bull fight. Then there is the castle of La Grampa, situated in a wrinkle of the Gandarrama Mountains, which Philip V erected upon a crag when he came from his exile in France to the Spanish throne. This is literally the castle in the air and is more inaccessible than even the Chateau de Bellegorde. It has been the Spanish eminence house of all the Bourbon Kings. When the sun is calcining the plains of Castile, and the streets of Madrid are white with a hot light of midsummer this castle in the clouds is as cool and shadowy as a northwestern breeze after passing over a valley of drifted snow. Viewed from the little squalid hamlet of Segovia below, the castle high above looks like a gull's nest on the edge of a soaring cliff. "You raise your eyes," writes Ambassador John Hay in his "Castilian Days," "from the market place, with its sickening, swarthy crowd to this tradition has eaten into the very life of Spain, and tainted the judgment of its people, the peasantry of the hamlet would hoot anyone who attributed any mortal paternity to this castle in the air or the aqueduct by which it is approached. Yet both belong to the gigantic works of the Emperor Trajan. The people call the aqueduct the Devil's bridge and the castle itself the "Devil's Nest," and from it has arisen the saying,—"Build castles in the air," which is only another form of the folly ascribed to those who look for "Castles in Spain."

Spain had castles, but she now has churches. Hence the bon mot.

In A Sulphur Mine.

"There are but few who admire the collection of beautiful sulphur crystals in the National Museum," remarked the gentleman who collected them from the famed sulphur mines in Sicily "who have any idea in relation to the same except their beauty. I don't think," he said, "there is another spot on earth where such abominable treatment, such fiendish cruelty, is inflicted on the laborer as in the sulphur mines of Sicily. They are paid barely enough to provide themselves with a scant supply of the coarsest, cheapest food, and a good portion of the time they are in a state of chronic starvation. The work is of the hardest and most exhausting character. Very few of the mines have hoisting apparatus, and the sulphur ore (sulphur and limestone combined) is brought up from the depths below on the backs of men and boys. Long, sloping, narrow tunnels lead from the surface down to the sulphur beds 200 to 600 feet or more below. Miners dig the stuff out and it is carried up in stout sacks or flat baskets. Many of the laborers, especially the boys, work naked. On their backs they wear a piece of matting, or something of the sort, held by a string around the neck. This is to protect the flesh from being torn from their bones by the jagged corners of the ore they carry. No one can imagine a more heartrending sight than to see the wretched creatures toiling up the long, steep slopes in the mine with their enormous loads. Every step they take wrings a groan from their tortured frames. Most pitiful to me was the sight of the poor, bent, broken and emaciated old men, mere battered wrecks; and the young lads of 10 and 12 years, who have just begun this life of cruel toil.

The Emperor of Japan.

Mutsu Hito, Emperor of Japan, came to the throne when he was a boy under sixteen. He was the first Mikado to appear in person at a State Council, and presented himself in national costume before the nobles and daimios to take the oath to become actual ruler of his people, and to foster learning and art in his empire. He wore his hair brushed up on the top and hidden in a head-dress fastened with bands, with two black top-knots protruding outwards from it; white and red garments, long polished shoes, and a chain of State. After the ceremoney he journeyed from Kioto to Tokio, the new capital, in a gold-lacquered norimon, or closed litter, borne by relays of coolies on their uplifted palms—a method of travelling reserved exclusively for Royalty, as ordinary people had to be carried in litters on the shoulders of the bearers.

Problem of Law.

"He sent me a million kisses," asserted the plaintiff in the breach of promise case.

"Did you count them?" asked the counsel for the defendant.

"Count them!" exclaimed the plaintiff. "Of course not."

"Your lordship," cried the counsel for the defendant earnestly, "I object to the admission of this testimony as being indefinite and unreliable. In these days of automatic counting machines it is preposterous for any girl to come into a court of law——"

But it is needless to go on. The humiliation of the thoughtless girl who had failed to keep pace with the times was, of course, complete.

A HORROR OF THE HAPSBURGS.

How the Fairest of Austria's Women Did Penance in a Dungeon.

The house of Hapsburg seems to be as peculiarly unfortunate now as it was once successful in those intrigues whereby the Counts of Hapsburg became the Dukes and later the Emperors of Austria.

It was by murder, treason, treachery and perfidy of every known kind, that the Dukes of Austria took on the title of kings, and finally became the inheritors and the representatives of the Roman Empire. And in this record the women of the Hapsburg family played a romantic part and not unfrequently that of a Jezebel or a Messalina. We need not go further back than the time of Maria Theresa. Her character as a Queen-Empress is well known, but her character as a mother is not, yet it was indicated from the following cruel incident. Her daughters were as unfortunate as they were fair, and that they were fair to the point of enchantment goes without saying. Burke has left on record in immortal words the impressions which one glance at the divine face of Maria Antoinette left upon his mind. But more fair and more beautiful still was Maria Antoinette's sister, the Arch Duchess Maria Josepha. The Emperor idolized her and the imperious Empress-Queen herself who had little time or inclination for lavishing caresses upon the six fair daughters which she had borne to Francis of Lorraine, regarded Maria Josepha with a sweet and peculiar indulgence. At sixteen this ill-fated princess was a girl of ravishing beauty, with hair of golden auburn, with the face of a Psyche, with a sinewy form, a peculiar, even angelic sweetness of disposition and exquisite manners. Just as she had turned her sixteenth year the Emperor Francis died, and while she was engaged to Ferdinand II. of Naples.

The engagement was one that brought pride and joy to Maria-Theresa's heart. It was an alliance which extended the influence of the Hapsburgs in that southerly direction which has been the perpetual dream of the house. The marriage treaty was signed and the betrothal of this bewitching bride took place August 8, 1767. The Court of the Hapsburgs put aside the mourning that it had assumed because of the Emperor's death. The Empress herself was radiant with smiles. Fetes and balls and a series of the most brilliant entertainments followed in rapid succession, in which the Empress widow herself freely participated. But suddenly the Archfestivities. Day by day that face, the duchess in whose honor all these fetes were held began to grow sad and melancholy. She was the one person who shrank from the gayety of the court beauty of which had formerly lighted up the court became more gloomy and depressed. From the air of sadness it

Finally Maria-Theresa seemed to take offense at her daughter's despondency. She did not press the Archduchess to her heart nor look into her once fair but now lifeless eyes the sweet and kindly smile of a mother. But on the contrary, the royal mother ordered the Archduchess to repair alone to the vault in which her dead father lay, and there kneeling by his coffin to pray for the repose of his soul. The Archduchess regarded this as the last and most dreadful blow. She entreated her mother to save her such an ordeal. Maria-Theresa, however, was little moved to pity and as little used to brook opposition in anything; and least of all would she tolerate it in a matter where she appeared to have a mysterious personal interest. She, therefore, refused to listen to her daughter's pleading and insisted upon her orders being obeyed to the letter. The Archduchess was not ignorant of the motive which actuated her mother but she dared not disobey.

"I am going down to my tomb," whispered the Archduchess in the ear of one of her maids of honor, as she proceeded to carry out the injunction laid upon her. The Archduchess now descended unattended and alone into the vault, where shortly before the remains of one of the princesses of the House of Hapsburg, Maria Josephine, wife of the King of Saxony, had been interred beside that of Francis of Lorraine. The Queen of Saxony had died of smallpox. To send the Archduchess to pray in such a place was virtually to pass sentence of death upon her. Accordingly upon the day following the Archduchess herself took ill of smallpox. Maria-Theresa ordered masses to be celebrated in all the churches of Vienna for the recovery of the Archduchess. But as the coffin that contained the remains of the Queen of Saxony had been pried partially open there was no chance for Josepha to escape the catching and terrible disease. She died upon the very day fixed for herself and King Ferdinand to leave Vienna for Naples. There was weeping at the Court of Vienna in consequence but the eyes of the empress-queen were dry. No motherly instinct of grief overcame the fierce fires of jealousy that blazed in her queenly heart. Maria-Theresa never gave the slightest proof of remorse, and after the court of the Hapsburgs had solemnly gone into mourning for the young Penelope whom the head of the House of Hapsburg had placed in the path of death, Maria-Theresa secured the Neapolitan alliance for her next daughter, the Archduchess Caroline. Not a breath of suspicion was aroused. Not a murmur of protest arose. Not one cringing courtier dared to give utterance to the stifled feelings which he entertained.

But one sad and stricken soul sighed and sobbed in the secrecy of her chamber amid all the sins and revelry of that putrescent Court. One breaking heart was ready to burst. It was that of the faithful maid of honor into whose ear the Archduchess had whispered, "I am going down to my tomb."

A PICTURESQUE LANGUAGE.

System of Searchlight Signals by Which Great Warships Talk.

The most picturesque language in the world is the system of searchlight signals by which the great warships converse with each other at night. The letters may be said to be written with great pencils of light, with the black sky as a parchment. The accompanying illustration reproduces a short sentence spelled out in this unique way.

The searchlight signals are by far the most successful night signals in the world. The great beams of light streaming across the sky may be readily recognized at a distance of ten miles or more, and a message may be transmitted at this distance with very slight chance of error. To the uninitiated the language written in this curious fashion would appear to be a rather remarkable exhibition of fireworks and nothing more. A very little knowledge will enable one to catch their meaning. The alphabet of these magic searchlights is merely an adaptation of the so-called wig-wag system which has been in use for centuries and is spoken universally.

The system of searchlight signals is exceedingly simple and may be learned very readily. The original wig-wag system is transmitted with flags or with lanterns by night, and the various signals are made by waving the flag or light. The man who signals to trains merely follows a system which is an adaptation of the wig-wag system. In the original wig-wag system there are but three signals made by waving the flag or light—to the right, to the left or in front of the signal man. The alphabet is arranged much the same as the Morse telegraphic alphabet by an arbitrary combination of the two signals.

In the wig-wag system the man sending the signal is required to stand throughout in one position and wave the flag meanwhile. It will of course be seen that if he changes his position he is likely to change the position of the flag and confuse the signals. Now, on a warship the vessel itself must take a position just the same as the signalman and remain at rest until the signals are finished. The ordinary wig-wag signals are made by waving a flag, and the signals on a man-of-war are made merely by throwing or waving the brilliant beams of these searchlights from side to side in the same way. The rules of one system of course apply to the other. In the wig-wag system there is but one position, with three motions. The system requires the ship to rest directly facing the station with which it is desired to communicate, with the light pointing directly upward in a vertical line. The first motion, which signifies No. 1, is made by waving the searchlight around to the right of the ship. The signal must embrace an arc of 90 degrees, starting with the vertical and returning to it. The second motion, No. 2, is made by moving the pencil of light in the same way, only to the left of the sender. To make the third signal, No. 3, the light is moved from the vertical position to the ground, or rather the waterline, directly in front of the sender and instantly returning it to its original vertical position.

The various letters of the alphabet are made by grouping the first and second signals together. The letter A is, for instance, made by repeating twice the second signal—thus, 22; the letter B is 2112, C is 121 and so on. Signal No. 3 is repeated at the end of each word, abbreviation or conventional signal. The signals transmitted in this way will be readily recognized by the captains of ships of all countries. This is the international code and is used in times of peace and in conversing with vessels of other countries. In time of war, however, each country arranges a secret code for use among its own fleet. This enables them, of course, to tell each other all sorts of secrets which the enemy cannot possibly read.

A Centenarian's Mode of Living.

There is at present in Anzin, France, a centenarian, who enjoys such excellent health that he does not despair of reaching the age of 127 years. M. Jean Baptiste Dubois—that is his name—pretends to know the art of keeping well, and his doctor agrees that his mode of living suits him admirably. When he rises every morning he smokes a pipe. This is followed by a dish of milk soup. He dines at midday, drinks two glasses of wine, and takes his coffee without sugar. At supper he drinks more wine, and finishes the evening en famille. His hobby is gardening, and he varies it by rocking his great-granddaughter in her cradle and singing nursery songs.

Unfeeling.

"A certain drill sergeant, whose severity had made him unpopular with his company, was putting a squad of recruits through the funeral exercise.

Opening the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the instructor, by way of practical explanation, walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he did so:

"Now, I'm the corpse, pay attention."

Having reached the end of the party, he turned round, regarded them steadily with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, then remarked:

"Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right, but you 'aven't got that look of regret you ought to 'ave."

Desertions from the navy at times seems almost inexplicable and can be accounted for only on the ground of fascination. Asked in regard to it, a captain of much experience once said: "I really believe that if you freighted a ship for heaven, and were obliged to touch in at hell for wood and water, half the boat's crew would desert."

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Some Hot Weather Don'ts.

Don't worry and fret your husband with detailed accounts of all your petty domestic annoyances. He has cares enough of his own.

Don't be lachrymose over trifles. Men hate tears. They'd rather be "jawed" than "cried at."

Don't "nag" him about anything.

Don't fret if he is a little careless about wiping his feet and hanging up his hat.

Don't "blame round" if he does "muss things up."

Don't scold if he occasionally brings a friend home to dinner, unless you want him to get into the habit of thinking that the club is better than home.

Don't whine. A whining woman is a blot upon the fair face of creation. It is not easy to be hopeful and bright and cheery all the time, but don't whine.

Don't make the evening meal tasteless by telling how saucy the servant has been and how trying the children are.

Don't waste your husband's money.

Don't openly regret that you cannot have things he is unable to buy for you.

Don't talk about how much better dressed Mrs. Blank is than you are, and regret that your husband cannot make as much money as Mr. Blank does.

Don't tell your husband that you wish he was like Mr. Jones or Mr. Smith. It will simply lower Jones and Smith in his opinion, and perhaps make him wish that Smith or Jones had married you.

Don't talk about how much freer and how much better times you had before you were married than you are having now.

Don't—above all things—let your husband get to thinking that he was happier and better off before he was married than he is now.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

To Clean Straw Hats.

A straw hat or bonnet may be made to look as fresh as new by washing with kerosene oil. When shopping early in the morning, if one chances in the furniture department of a large establishment it will be found that it is this oil that is used abundantly to keep the handsome woods bright and shining, for they are literally washed with this fluid. The oil acts in the same way upon straw, softening and imparting gloss as well as cleaning in a more satisfactory manner than benzine. The washing should be done away from all fire and lights. If the renovated hat is hung in the open air for a few days the odor will disappear, and with it any danger of igniting readily. Before using polish on carved woods a washing in kerosene will effectually remove the dust that has settled in "ungetatable" crevices and prepares for a beautiful shine."

Impure blood is an enemy to health, and may lead to serious disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers this enemy and averts danger.

Take Care of Old Glory.

An exchange says: "Our attention has been called to the careless disrespect shown to the flag by so many people who hang it from their windows or above their houses and leave it there night and day regardless of the weather." It says, "on shipboard and military posts where the flag has a real significance it is raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset. It is never left out in the storm. Thus the starry banner is kept clean and bright and is always treated with respect. It should receive the same treatment from every person." There is a good point in this and hence we publish it.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

VIRGINIA'S PRIDE.

HOW JEFFERSON FOUNDED THE RENOWNED UNIVERSITY.

He Desired the Great Educational Institutions, the Press and the Books to be of American Origin, and Permeat with the Spirit of Her Independence.

The dedication recently of the new buildings of the ancient and renowned University of Virginia, the alma mater of so many distinguished men of the south recalls an historical event as well as that severe Jacksonian simplicity which was so characteristic of the early days of the Republic. On a bright sunny day now about eighty years ago, there was a quaint village meeting in the little town of Charlottesville. The old men of the place had met to consult about the best means of reviving a modest country school where many of those present had received whatever education they possessed. The school itself was an American edition of Dotheboys' Hall without the disagreeable Mr. Squeers, and was ambitiously termed the Albemarle Academy. Those at the village meeting were resolved to provide an institution worthy of the rapidly growing wants of the State of Virginia but were at a loss how to proceed in affecting that purpose.

The meeting was about to adjourn without accomplishing anything when some one present espied, afar off on the mountain slope, the form of a man on horseback. He was rapidly coming towards the village and as he approached proved to be an accomplished rider, mounted on a magnificent thoroughbred, and wearing one of those broad brimmed hats so much worn by country gentlemen of that day, and which used to be in our own day the favorite headgear of the late Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago. The rider was at once recognized as he came within nearer view as the Sage of Monticello. "Let us consult Mr. Jefferson," said one of those present.

Jefferson had now approached those present. He dismounted and tied his horse's reins to the railing with the same easy and uncermonious freedom as he had formerly tied the same to the palisades of the White House on the occasion of his inauguration. The people gathered around their neighbor with much less awe, and with a feeling of equality and fewer marks of demonstration than they would probably exhibit in the case of an ex-President today.

Thomas Jefferson took in the situation in a moment, and unscrewing the top of his cane he opened its three parts which thus formed the legs of a stool, and seating himself upon this ingenious contrivance listened attentively to the various arguments for the renovation of the local Academy. Upon hearing all that had been said and thanking them for the honor done him by consulting his views in the matter Jefferson at once urged them to discard the idea of reviving the old school, but to at once convert their paltry academy into a college. He urged them to give it such a character as would redound not only to the credit of their own county of Albemarle, but to that of the entire state of Virginia. This unexpected proposal took the entire meeting by surprise. It was far beyond the range of vision of the plain farmers and village people assembled and who with the old College of William and Mary before their mind's eye, hardly saw the necessity of taxing the new commonwealth even for such a worthy purpose. It was a proposal so startling that some at once blamed Jefferson's years of official life at the Capitol for what appeared a novel experiment. But those present had much respect for Jefferson's views and when he subscribed $1,000, suggested that eight of his neighbors would do likewise, they hesitated no longer. In their official capacity as trustees they passed resolutions favoring the project, and the work was successfully launched. A literary fund was now created by the act of the legislature. It consisted of the proceeds from certain escheats, forfeitures and fines and from which source, together with some arrears of public money due from the United States to Virginia and a special fund of $60,000, gave substantial endowment to the University. Jefferson and the early founders of the University were now in a position to go ahead. Accordingly a low ceiled, white-washed room of a modest country inn in Rockford Gap saw Jefferson, Madison and Monroe sitting on split bottom chairs of home make, devising means whereby this university which was intended to promulgate American ideas and to offset Harvard, could proceed successfully upon its mission. Such were the scenes and simplicity, such the purpose and the businesslike character of the early village meeting which called into existence one of the great educational institutions of the country.

It was not initiated like the medieval universities of Europe for the spread of imperial views, nor endowed like many of those of to-day by some rich man. Nor was it erected by another class of men, who having spent their lives in violation of Heaven's decrees think on dying that Divine wrath could be propitiated by making bequests in their will and their own happy entrance into another world facilitated through endowing Universities for the propogation of the twin sisters of literature and religion. It was founded, on the contrary, in this simple way through the longing of the people for higher ideals, better sources of information and greater opportunities for their children than those which they had enjoyed themselves. Its purpose was worthy of the author of the Declaration of Independence and of the statutes of Virginia for religious freedom. And in addition to these two immortal works, both of which endure to the name of Jefferson to all future generations, he also deserves to be known through the wise counsels and the high minded action of that meeting in Charlottesville as the father also of the University of Virginia.

Every hour which this "departed spirit of the mighty dead" could spare from his farm, or his family, from his aimless overwhelming correspondence, or from the boundless demands of that historic and hospitable era, was freely given to rearing this noble institution of learning amid the mountains of Virginia. He had cherished this hope amid the throes of the Revolution. He persevered in it during the first years of the country's independence, because as he said himself the founder of the University, the two presidents, Madison and Monroe, who succeeded Jefferson also lent him all necessary wisdom and assistance. And on the first report of the University there was "danger that through the umbilical ducts which still connect us with Europe there might be pumped into the veins of the nation the poison which would induce the stillness of national decay." He desired the great educational institutions, the press, the universities and the books the people read, to be of American origin, and permeated with the spirit which made America independent, prosperous and free. This was the part of wisdom because a nation that received its jurisprudence, its literature, language and religion from another might, except constant safeguards and national antitidotes were provided, easily take on also the tinge of its national thought. Utterly unselfish in his great scheme to found a University, the sage of Monticello had in his thoughts the national security alone. He did not name the University after himself. He never thought of his own interests or his fame; but with a singleness of purpose blended a rare harmony with marvellous sagacious intention, he merely desired to preface and fortify his countrymen for the novel and important functions to which they were summoned by their newly-born independence. Though Jefferson was thus printed in 1818 the names of all three are mentioned as having met at Monticello the previous year to discuss the details of the University which now celebrates its renovation and extension.

The trustees, true to Jefferson's directions, have raised a monument in the entrance hall, so that the first object which strikes the eye of the visitor, is a life-like and finely chiseled representation of the Sage of Monticello, attired in the toga of the Roman Senator, and with his pleasing and intellectual countenance so seemingly lighted up as to extend a living greeting to all who enter the portals of this University. The statue almost impresses the visitor that the living Jefferson is duly "receiving" him and no visitor who has ever heard of the romantic circumstances of its foundation or has turned homewards after that "reception," whose heart did not beat faster and his Americanism receive newer and loftier inspiration, as he turned and beheld again that historic University; or whose lips did not utter a prayer of thankfulness to Heaven that God in the bright morning of our country's freedom had given life and form to the soul and spirit of Thomas Jefferson.

The Origin of Yankee Doodle.

Despite the contention that in 1755 Dr. Shuckburgh wrote "Yankee Doodle," the best authorities are now agreed that in its original form the air of the great American national song was composed to deride the Cromwellians in England.

This is probably news to a great many people, who will find it hard to think that anything so thoroughly American could have been born in a foreign land. That "Yankee Doodle" was originally a cavalier ditty, possibly whistled by London street gamins of Royalist sympathies, with the object of irritating the Roundheads, does not seem right, but we have the authority of a writer in the London Telegraph for the statement.

It was "Nankee Doodle" then, however; an unmeaning appellation applied to Oliver Cromwell, who rode into Oxford with a single feather in his hat, fastened in a knot, called, during the period, a "macaroni."

"Nankee Doodle" crossed the Atlantic at a convenient time for adoption. Then the term Yankee, applied originally strictly to New Englanders, was beginning to be used colloquially, having been derived from "Yenghee," the Indian pronounciation of "English." The initial "N" in "Nankee" was discontinued, and "Y" substituted.

The tune was adopted by the Revolutionary colonists more in the spirit of retaliation than anything else. When Lord Percy's brigade marched out of Boston the bands played "Yankee Doodle" as a mark of contempt for the inhabitants of the city. Then the colonists uttered a threat that before the war ended Percy's brigade would be made to dance to the despised tune, and it did.

Swiss Funeral Customs.

Swiss funeral customs are most peculiar. At the death of a person the family inserts a formal, black-edged announcement in the papers asking for sympathy, and stating that "the mourning urn" will be exhibited during certain hours on a special day. In front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table, covered with a black cloth, on which stands a black jar. Into this the friends and acquaintances of the family drop little, black-margined visiting-cards, sometimes with a few words of sympathy on them. The urn is put on the table on the day of the funeral. Only men ever go to the churchyard, and they generally follow the hearse on foot.

An Old Man's Last Hope.

'Made helpless as a baby by a dreadful nervous disease he read of a case like his own, and had enough faith to follow the example it set him. Now he is himself an example to others who are suffering from disorders of the nervous system.

Sawing wood, working in his garden, walking three times a day to and from his place of business—these form part of the daily routine of Edwin R. Tripp, Postmaster of Middlefield Centre, N. Y. He is past his seventieth birthday.

Nearly fifty years a blacksmith; thirty-two years Justice of the Peace; three years town clerk, then postmaster; forty-six years a resident of the town he now lives in—these are the bare outlines of a useful life.

Mr. Tripp's career is a type. His story will be read with heartfelt sympathy by thousands. His hearty endorsement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will be echoed by tens of thousands.

He said:

"In March, 1892, I was attacked by what I afterwards learned was locomotor ataxia.

"Two skillful doctors did everything they could for me. I steadily became worse. Was unable to dress myself.

"Later I could not move even about the room, but was carried in my chair.

"I gave up hope. The doctors gave me no encouragement. I did not expect to live very long. I was more helpless than a baby. I sank lower and lower.

"In June the tide turned! From the lowest ebb, it began to set toward health and vigor.

"The turning point was a newspaper article.

"It told how a man, who suffered as I had suffered, had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"It gave me faith and hope. I took two boxes of the pills; then four more boxes.

"My gain was steady; my return to health was a source of daily gratification.

"In all I took eighteen boxes of the pills before I was entirely well. At first I paid 50 cents a box, but afterwards I saved money by getting six boxes at a time, paying $2.50.

"I owe my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

To clinch his remarkable story and add to its helpfulness to others, Mr. Tripp made affidavit to its truthfulness before Homer Hanna, a local Notary Public.

From helplessness, suffering and despair Mr. Tripp was restored to the healthful, useful activity suggested at the beginning of this sketch. His experience is like others.

While locomotor ataxia is one of the most baffling nervous diseases with which physicians are called to contend, its cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has become a matter of almost daily occurrence. Smaller nervous troubles yield much more readily to the powerful influence these vegetable pills exert in restoring wasted nerve force and in purifying and enriching the blood.

Druggists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low-Rate Excursion, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington: July 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1, 15, and 29. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-7-6t.

Things Forbidden by War.

It is perhaps not generally realized that the game of war is hedged round by as many restrictions as a boxing contest under Queensbury rules. These regulations, says *Tid-Bits*, which are under the sanction of all the civilized countries of the world, are designed to insure fair play to the combatants.

When it is intended to bombard a place, due notice should be given, so that all women and children may be removed to a place of safety; and every care must be taken to spare churches and hospitals, as well as all charitable or educational buildings.

All chaplains, doctors and nurses are protected in every possible way, and are not to be taken prisoners or in any way injured.

Any soldier robbing or mutilating an enemy is liable to be shot without trial, and death is the penalty for wounding or killing a disabled man.

The bodies of the enemy are to be carefully searched before burial, and any articles found on them which might lead to their identification are to be sent to the quarters.

Explosive bullets must not be used, and quarter must be given to the enemy whether he asks for it or not. In an attack on the enemy there must be no concealment of the distinctive signs of the regiments. Poisoning drinking water is strictly prohibited.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous or hot, tired, aching feet. Try it TO DAY. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 7 21 4td

LITERARY NOTES.

FROM THE S. S. McCLURE CO., NEW YORK.

The August number of *McClure's Magazine* will be a special fiction number with a story of school life by Rudyard Kipling; a story of liners and icebergs by Cutcliffe Hyne; a new chapter in the life of the King of Boyville, showing the King in his first experience of love, by William Allen White; the story of a love adventure in a London fog, by Hester Caldwell Oakley; a railroad story by John A. Hill; and a characteristic story of rural life by Rowland E. Robinson.

McClure's Magazine for August will contain a religious poem written by Mr. Gladstone, and hitherto unpublished except two stanzas that appeared several years ago without authority in the London *Times*

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew S. Rowan will tell, in the August number of *McClure's Magazine*, the story of the secret journey he made from Jamaica into and across Cuba, in order to learn from General Garcia what support and co-operation we were to expect from the Cuban insurgents in the war then just begun with Spain. Apart from the positive dangers that beset every step of it, it was a journey full of discomforts and difficulties and General Miles pronounced Colonel Rowan's execution of it "an act of heroism and cool daring that has rarely been excelled in the annals of warfare." The article will be illustrated from sketches by the Cuban General, Enrique Collazo, who accompanied Rowan through the latter half of the journey.

Real Warm Weather Rest and Comfort.

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. Allen's Foot-Ease costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Singley, late of Main Township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Singley, late of Main township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

SARAH A. SINGLEY, Administratrix.

SNYDER, Atty. 6-9-*

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Direct with persons in Berwick, Catawissa, Danville, Riverside, Rupert, Willow Grove, Almedia, Lightstreet, Lime Ridge, Mifflinville, Millville, Rohrsbnrg, Nescopeck, Orangeville, Stillwater and Benton. Also long distance lines to nearly all the towns in the different States. Rates reasonable. Local exchange over Postoffice.

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Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
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—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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G. M. QUICK,
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Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
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Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

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Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

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Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
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Large and convenient sample rooms. Hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The hotel has been lately refurnished.

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Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

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Newest Spring Styles

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That are Worthy of Your Inspection.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STRAY PARAGRAPHS.

—Too hot for comfort.

—Ca ght in the dark-flash lights.

—It doesn't make the city clean to scou: the country.

—Whistling bullets have a straightforward tune.

—There will always be a division of opinion in regard to bloomers.

—Spanish pride just now is like a certain flower,—morning glory.

—No Maude dear, there are no whip sockets on horseless carriages.

—A good child minds his parents in many things and reminds them of many others.

—Typhoid and yellow fever are killing more American soldiers than Spanish bullets are.

—You could almost cook a meal on the pavement in front of the Court House yesterday.

—Burglars all know their business, but it sometimes takes them a long while to get broken in.

—Colored lights are being erected around the Market Square fountain. We are certainly getting sporty.

—The Bloomsburg Wheelmen are making preparations and are anticipating a successful race meet next month.

—There has been a noticeable decrease in the sale of cigarettes in town, since the addition of that extra cent.

—There's a "crying" time at John Masteller's store.—Auctioneer Williams is disposing of the stock at auction.

Spanish authorities are angry at General Toral, claiming that he surrendered too many men. He is threatened with court martial.

—It is said that if this war is not soon ended Uncle Sam will have to drag the ocean to find a Spanish fleet with which to fight.

"The American fire was so rapid that we could not keep our men at the guns," says a Spanish survivor. Truly, American gunners are what might be termed rapid-firing sons of guns.

—The water supply in many of the towns of this state, is very bad at this season of the year. Bloomsburg never has any trouble as far as water is concerned. It is always plenty, and pure and clear.

He has not enlisted to fight in
the ranks.
But he sleeps in the midst of
alarms.
For the one who commands him
he's bound to obey,
And to "forward march" in the
same old way,
When the baby is calling to arms.

Delightful Summer Tours.

Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a Summer vacation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 26 and August 16. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties; Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson are all rich in interest and replete with natural attractions.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals *en route*, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-14-2t.

Pennsylvania News.

—Falling coal crushed George Hillinger to death at Shenandoah.

—Caught in the big iron rollers at Sugar Notch, Luzerne County, John Kane was instantly killed on Friday.

—Knocked over by a dog into a tub of boiling water, Michael Chisker was scalded to death.

—Mrs. Andrew G. Curtin, widow of the "Old War Governor," is at the head of a Soldiers' Relief Association at Bellefonte.

—State Representative John R. Bittenger, of Adams county, was attacked by eight polecats and killed seven of them with a fence rail.

—The rope on the Mahanoy Plane broke on Saturday and three cars which ran over the tracks were crushed to splinters.

—In his sentencing murderers Judge Woodward proves his belief in the old adage: "Man wants but little here below, but wants that little long."

—The Pottsville silk mill will resume operations on Monday morning, after an idleness of several weeks, during which time repairs were being made.

—It is now pretty well decided that lodges, societies, school boards, town councils and other municipal bodies need not fix a revenue stamp to the orders they issue on their treasurer.

—Truman P. Reitmeyer, of Williamsport, has been engaged by Governor Hastings to make the plans and supervise all the details in the rebuilding of the governor's private residence at Bellefonte.

Came Into World Like Cæsar.

Operation Successfully Performed in Two Minutes and a Half and Mother and Youngster All Right.

Records in surgery were broken yesterday when the Cæsarian operation was successfully performed in two minutes and a half. Within a minute after his birth the youngster who came into the world in the same way as did Julius Cæsar was screaming at the top of his voice. He and his mother are in excellent condition. The cases where parent and offspring have both survived can almost be counted upon the fingers.

This operation was performed in the sanitarium of Dr. Alfred C. Carpenter, at No. 219 East Nineteenth street. The subject was Mrs. Anna Miller, of No. 120 East Thirtyfourth street. Until recently only five per cent of the mothers and two per cent of the children survived the operation.

That the operation yesterday was so successful was due in a measure to the sound health of the patient. She is twenty-one years old. Her weight is 118 pounds. She is strong and muscular.

There were present a score of physicians, several of whom had come from distant parts of the country to witness the operation. Especial attention was given to the preparation of the antiseptics. It is owing to the use of antiseptics that operations such as that of yesterday are possible without resulting fatally. Dr. Carpenter was assisted by Drs. E. W. Williams, J. C. Emmons and E. F. Smith.—N. Y. *Herald* June 24.

Dr. Smith mentioned above is Dr. Edward F. Smith formerly of Bloomsburg. He is building up a large practice in New York, and enjoys a high reputation as a physician and surgeon. He is a member of a board of examiners for the preparation of candidates for the Medical Corps of the Army, Navy, and Marine Hospital, and is a member of the Faculty of the New York Preparatory School, occupying the chair of physiology and hygiene. He has also held several positions in hospitals where the appointment was secured by competitive examinations.

Death.

CALLENDER—Died of diabetes on the 13 inst. near New Columbus, Mrs. Nettie Callender, age 24 years, 10 months and 27 days.

If you want lithographed bonds, certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

SPAIN FAVORABLE TO PEACE

Decision of the Cabinet Was Reached Late Last Night A Unanimous Decision

The New York Sun's cable dispatch this morning says under date of Madrid, July 20, 2 a. m.:

"The council has unanimously agreed to seek peace. The responsibility for capitulation is left to Captain General Blanco and General Toral solely.

"It is significant that the censorship raised no objection to the dispatch announcing that the cabinet had decided to seek peace."

THE FEVER AT TAMPA.

Camp is to Be Removed at Once to Fernandina.

Washington, D. C., July 20.--The authorities at Washington are alarmed at the prospect of a yellow fever scourge.

Despite the best endeavors of the marine hospital service the disease has worked its way into this country and according to reports received here has a strong foothold at Tampa. Yellow fever has been discovered among the troops at that place or in such close proximity to them that it is believed some of the men are infected.

So serious is the situation at Tampa regarded that the department has issued orders to abandon the camp at that place. As soon as the troops that have been selected for Santiago leave Tampa the balance of the regiments there will be rushed to Fernandina.

The fact that the government is to locate these men at Fernandina leads to the belief that they are to be permanently quarantined there. That port was some weeks ago decided to be unsuited for a general rendezvous, because of the poor facilities for embarking troops. The channel is very uncertain, owing to a shifting sand bar, and the special board appointed to examine Fernandina reported that it would be unwise to quarter the men there.

It has always been admitted, however ,that Fernandina is specially well adapted for quarantining troops owing to the fact that it is located on a strip of projecting land which is connected with the main coast by a single railroad. All communication can thus easily be cut off. It is therefore believed that the men who are to be taken to Fernandina are to be quarantined on account of yellow fever among them.

The officials have all along contended that the officers of the marine hospital service would be able to prevent yellow fever from getting into the country, but they reluctantly admit that once it gets into the interior the situation would be very serious.

Yellow fever stations have been established at Egmond Bay, near Tampa, and at an island near Key West, where it was the intention to confine all persons infected with the dreaded disease. It is now said that the precautions against the spread of the fever have not been stringent enough.

Officers and men who have seen service at Santiago have been arriving in this city every day for the past week. Some have come direct from hospitals at Key West, while others have been in the hospitals and sick camps at Santiago. If any of these men have been infected by the germs of the fever abundant opportunities have been afforded for the spread of the disease. The matter has been called to the attention of the officers of the marine hospital service and it is thought that some very stringent rules will soon be enforced in regard to the admission of soldiers returning from Santiago.

The statement that yellow fever cannot be carried into northern climates is ridiculed by prominent medical men here. They have records of cases where men have died away up in the mountains of Pennsylvania from sleeping on the cots used by yellow fever patients, and they say that once the fever is introduced here it will be hard to check its progress, as the soldiers from the infected districts are now pretty well scattered throughout the country.

A DISPUTE OVER PRIZES.

Gen. Shafter's Refusal to Surrender Captured Ships to the Navy.

Santiago de Cuba, July 20.--The question has arisen between the army and navy officers as to the disposition to be made of the half dozen large Spanish merchant steamers which were in the harbor of Santiago at the time of the surrender.

Rear Admiral Sampson arrived in the city yesterday on the Vixen, and claimed that the steamers were prizes of the navy. He also was desirous of placing prize crews on board of them.

General Shafter, however, refused to recognize Admiral Sampson's claims. He declared that the steamers, with everything else in Santiago had surrendered to him. The question, apparently is still undecided. The rear admiral returned to his flagship without having distributed prize crews among the merchantmen, and the latter are still in possession of the army.

MANY SOLDIERS POISONED.

Ate Hash Cooked in Tins and Ptomaine Poisoning Ensues.

Washington, July 20.--Fifty-five men belonging to Company A, Twenty-second Kansas volunteers, at Camp Alger, were poisoned yesterday by eating hash which had been cooked in a tin vessel that had become corroded. Fifteen of the men are seriously ill and are not expected to recover.

The hash was eaten at breakfast yesterday morning and those who partook of it became ill shortly afterward. The hospital doctors pronounce it to be ptomaine poisoning.

The names of the men have not been ascertained.

Will Not Be Returned.

Washington, July 20.--It is authoritatively stated that the surrendered Spanish arms will not be sent back to Spain.

CAIMANERA GIVES UP

FORMAL TRANSFER TOOK PLACE TUESDAY.

About 6000 Troops Made Prisoners of War. Yellow Fever Among Them. The Cubans Get Only Contempt from Our Soldiers.

Camp McCalla, July 20.--A launch from the Marblehead went up the bay yesterday afternoon to Vertcaya del Tora, opposite Caimanera, and gave formal notice to the Spanish commander of the surrender of General Toral's troops, together with the conditions of the capitulation of Santiago. A limited time was fixed for hauling down the Spanish flag over Caimanera. The American officer also gave notice that if the Spanish gunboat Sandoval was disabled in any way, or if any arms, ammunition, public buildings, or barracks at Caimanera or Guantanamo were destroyed, the Spaniards would not be treated as prisoners of war. The flag was hauled down later in the day.

From Spanish sources it is learned that the total force in Guantanamo and Caimanera is about 5,000 of which number, however, only about 3,000 are fit for service, the others being disabled by sickness or wounds.

To-day a formal surrender has taken place. What disposition will be made of the prisoners has not yet been determined, because of the presence of yellow fever among them. A rigid quarantine will be maintained, and it is probable that transports for the removal of the prisoners will be sent up the bay and loaded there, instead of having the prisoners marched down here.

Strained Relations With Cuban Army.

A fact which is impressed more and more every day upon the American officers and men is the increasing strained relations between the Americans and General Garcia's Cuban soldiers. Indeed the situation has now reached a point where there is practically no communication at all between the two armies and the relations border on those of hostility rather than the relations one would suppose would exist between allies.

So soon as General Shafter announced his decision not to let the Cuban junta enter the city of Santiago de Cuba deep mutterings were heard among General Garcia's men. It was evident the Cubans were greatly disappointed at the step taken by the American commander, for they had confidently counted on having Santiago turned over to them to loot and plunder as they had, in succession, sacked Daiquiri, Siboney and El Caney. Consequently their disappointment was keen when they ascertained that they were not to be permitted to take possession of the city upon General Toral's surrender. On Friday last a brother of General Demetrius Castillo went to General Shafter's headquarters in order to ascertain the cause of this order.

No Cuban or American Soldiers Allowed to Enter the City.

"Why is Santiago to remain in the hands of our enemies?" he asked.

"The Spaniards are not our enemies," replied General Shafter. "We are fighting the soldiers of Spain, but we have no desire to despoil her citizens. No Cuban will be allowed to enter the city nor will any American soldier. The government of the city is a matter for the people to decide. When the American army leaves it I presume it will be turned over to you, but not until then."

The correspondent of the Associated Press saw a group of Cubans refuse point blank to aid in building roads, and, during the two days' heavy fighting, while they were loitering in the rear, our surgeons sought in vain to secure assistance from them, even to cut poles for improvised litters for our wounded.

Hundreds of such instances are being told about the camp fires, until the name of Cuban is usually wreathed with camp profanity and very rarely is a kind word spoken of them.

COAST DEFENSES.

Are More Effective as Means of Protection Than Warships.

Washington, July 20.--The military and naval experts say that several important lessons in ordnance and fortifications are furnished by the campaign against Santiago. It ispointed out that the long contentions between the relative merits of land fortifications and naval ships as a means of coast defence have received much light by recent operations.

When Admiral Sampson was chief of the ordnance bureau of the navy department he held that the most effective means of defending coasts was by means of warships rather than coast defences. It is said, however, that the Spanish defence of Santiago harbor has demonstrated that coast defences are even more effective than warships.

The batteries of Morro Castle, Socapa and others, aided by the mining and torpedoing of the harbor, were effective in preventing the American fleet from entering the harbor, and this despite the fact that the Spanish guns were in no sense fortification armament. It is said by some of the experts that if Morro had possessed the large modern fortification guns such as those protecting New York or Boston, it would have been able not only to have defended Santiago, but to have done serious damage to the attacking fleet.

Tax Law Ruling.

Washington, July 20.--The commissioner of internal revenue yesterday with the approval of the attorney general, promulgated a ruling to the effect that all documents, certificates, checks, etc., of whatever nature, otherwise taxable, drawn in the transaction of official business, need not be stamped. Certificates and other papers prepared for the use of or at the request of private persons should be stamped.

Removing the Mines.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 20.--The work of removing the submarine mines that, since the middle of April, have formed an important feature of the defences of the Delaware river and bay, was begun yesterday. The mines will not be exploded, but will be taken up, tested and stored away for future use.

ASSESSMENT OF SCHOOL TAXES.

The Attorney General's Department in answer to a letter from the Department of Public Instruction relating to the assessment of school taxes, rules that under the laws, as modified by the act of July 22, 1897, school boards have authority (1) to assess and levy taxes for school purposes upon real estate and personal property in the manner heretofore provided; and (2) to assess an occupation or per capita tax of one dollar upon each and every male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years and upward. This per capita tax is in lieu of the occupation tax levied under the old law, and the amount thereof cannot be exceeded in any case, no matter at what sum the occupation, trade or profession may have been valued by the assessor for state and county purposes.

Reformed Church Reunion Island Park, Sunbury, July 28th, 1898.

The Second Annual Reunion of the Reformed Church in Central Pennsylvania will be held at Island Park, Sunbury, Thursday July 28th 1898. For this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Sunbury and return, limited to day of issue at single fare for the round trip, from Lock Haven, Bellefonte, Wilkesbarre, Tomhicken, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, Harrisburg and intermediate Stations.

Train 101 which leaves Montandon on arrival of train 1 leaving Sunbury 5:45 P. M. will be run through to Bellefonte.

Notice to Stockholders.

All certificates of stock and dividend orders of the Farmers Produce Exchange, Ltd., must be presented at the Store for record in the stock book on or before August 1, 1898, and every stockholder who cannot find his or her certificates, or who never had any certificates issued, are requested to meet with the Board of Managers at the Farmers Produce Exchange, Limited, Aug. 1, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m.

All certificates of stock and dividend orders not presented nor attended to by Aug. 1, 1898, will be debarred from payment after that date.

By order of the Board.

S. J. CONNER, Pres.
WM. MENSCH, Sec.

6-28-'98-5t*

THE

BROADWAY

A Month of Special Sales.

On Friday, July 22nd, we inaugurate a month of special sales. A different line of goods will be placed on sale every day at special prices for that day only. The special sale goods will be displayed in our windows on the day of sale, and not an article will be offered that is not a bargain.

Watch Our Windows Friday, July 22nd.

Special sale of ladies' men's and children's summer underwear for ONE DAY ONLY.

Saturday, July 23.

Special sale of Ribbons, Silks and Flowers for ONE DAY ONLY.

Monday, July 25.

Special sale of toilet soaps, perfumes, combs and toilet articles for ONE DAY ONLY.

Tuesday, July 26.

Special sale of wash dress goods for ONE DAY ONLY.

Wed'sday July 27.

Special sale of men's shirts and ladies' shirt waists and wrappers for ONE DAY ONLY.

For prices see circulars and window display.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,
Mover's New Building, Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,
Thursday, July 21st, 1898.

WASH GOODS.

It's part of our business policy to always give Best Values. Just now we are giving up the profits, and even more in some instances, to close out our stock of Summer Wash Goods. Last week's selling was phenomenal; this week's values will be a continuation with more goods to choose from; many broken lots at still greater reductions, and all at such prices as you never before have been able to buy at.

Balance of American Madras Lawns, the 5c. kind; this week, a yard 2½c

One lot of Figured Outing Flannel, always 7c.; this week, per yard 3½c

This week we will sell best quality Merrimac Calico, in medium and light colorings; also best quality Indigo Blue Prints, the usual price is 6c.; this week 3¾c

One special lot of Outing Flannel, turkey red, with small black figures; also lot of light and medium colors, regular value 7c.; this week, per yard 4½c

One special lot of Plaid and Fancy Striped Dress Ginghams, the 8c. kind; this week, per yard.. 4½c

Yard Wide Percales, new patterns, the usual 10c. kind; this week, per yard 5c

Balance of the 40-inch wide 12½c. and 15c. Lawns, Jaconets and Imperial Organdies; go this week at, per yard 6¼c

Crown Nainsook, double fold, in plaids, stripes and fancy figures, were 15c. per yard; this week... 7½c

One special lot of new Dimities, medium and dark patterns, always 15c.; this week, per yard 9c

Gallatea Stripes, all colors, always 15c.; this week, per yard.... 9c

Imported Organdies, that were 25c.; now at, per yard 12½c

Best French Organdies, latest designs, were 38c. and 45c.; this week, per yard 25c

APRON GINGHAMS.

The 5c. kind; this week, per yard 3¾c

LINENS.

There's no "hatched up" excuse to get you to this counter; the hundreds of people who attended last year's sale will attest to the truth fulness of the statement that such wonderful values in Linens have never before been offered at any time or place. This week's attractions are worthy of your attention.

56-inch Half Bleached Table Linen, always sold at 25c. per yard; this week, per yard 19c

58-inch Half Bleached Table Linen, the regular 38c. grade, a variety of patterns to choose from; special this week at, per yard 29c

68-inch, Full Bleached Table Linen, all new patterns, usual price 84c.; this week at, per yard 68c

Special lot of Unbleached Pure Linen Toweling, with striped borders, actual value 9c.; now at, per yard 6½c

Extra heavy Pure Linen Crash, bleached and unbleached, actual value 15c.; now, per yard 10c

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

(Second Floor.)

There can be no "last season's" goods—that fact forces them out this season at some price, however small.

Fall goods will soon be here—hurry the summer ones are the orders; so here's your chance.

Boys' fine Washable Pants, in all colors, striped and plain patterns, sizes 3 to 12 years, extra well made, prices were 25c.; now 22c

We've taken our entire stock of Boys' Light Weight Knee Pants, that sold at 75c., 85c. and $1, and marked the hurry-up price at 50c

Boys' Washable Suits, made of linen and crashes, in plain and striped, with nicely trimmed collars, sizes 3 to 10 years, prices were $2 and $2.50; your choice, this week $1.48

Special lot of Boys' and Girls' Tam O'Shanters, some plaid, others trimmed with feathers, the price has been 50c.; all sizes yet to choose from; the hurry-up price .. 19c

Boys' Straw Hats, Tam O'Shanters and a variety of other shapes, that sold from 50c. to 98c.; reduced for this week, to 25c

STATIONERY AND BOOKS.

Good summer reading at attractive low prices.

The Lupton Library Series, nicely bound in cloth, clear type and titles by the best authors.

The assortment comprises the following titles:

"The Bondman," by Hall Caine.
"Dream Life," by Ike Marvel.
"Old Mortality," by Scott.
"The Firm of Girdlestone," by Conan Doyle.
"Sartor Resartus," by Carlisle.
"A Book of Golden Deeds," by Young.
"The Master of Ettersberg," by Werner.
"The Virginians," by Thackery.
"The Chouans," by Balzac.
"The Countess DeCharney," by Dumas.
"Six Years Later," by Dumas.
"Tom Jones," by Fielding.

All sold at the reduced price of.. 17c

BIBLES.

100 Bibles, that sell regularly at $2.50; sale price, each 98c

WRITING PAPER.

Specials at 10c. per box, good linen paper, with square envelope to match.

Specials at 21c. per box, ladies' fine stationery in antique and rough finish.

RIBBONS.

Pure Silk Taffeta and Fancy Ribbons, width 7, 9 and 12, suitable for hair and tie ribbons, actual value 15c. to 25c. per yard, all colors to choose from; this week, per yard 10c

One special lot of All Silk Taffeta Ribbons, in all the new shades, 4 inches wide; special during this sale, per yard 21c

LACES.

Every yard of Lace in our store has been reduced for this sale.

One special lot of Valenciennes, Torchon, Madici, Point de Paris, Linen, Oriental and Point de Sprit, width from 3 to 7 inches, prices were from 25c. to 50c.; reduced price, per yard 19c

One special lot of Embroideries, all new edges, 3 to 6 inches in width, prices were 12½c. to 20c.; reduced now to, per yard ..... 9c.

A new lot of Embroideries, similar to the wonderful embroidery bargain we gave you last week; some are 5 inches in width, others 7, 8 and 9 inches, always sold at 25c. per yard; reduced for this sale to, per yard 13c

Jonas Long's Sons

Greater Wilkes-Barre's Greatest Store.